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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FISCAL YEAR

1983

ARKANSAS

INCLUDES DATA FOR CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS
AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

AFFILIATED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

AUGUST 1982

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

STATE OF ARKANSAS

Includes Data for CETA Prime Sponsor Areas
and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas' economy is expected to experience a recovery from the depressed levels of 1981. Interest and inflation rates are anticipated to start a decline and be under control by 1983.

Population growth in Arkansas since 1970 shows some trends and patterns that planners should make note of. The State's population is increasing with older age groups, females, and whites continually accounting for larger percentages of the total. This may indicate a need for government programs to allocate more of their resources to helping older workers and women and informing them of their rights and where to seek help.

Another pattern seen in the population is the dramatic increase in the northwestern and decline in the southeastern halves of the state. Much of the growth in the Northwest can be attributed to the growing number of retirement communities in this region. Planners may need to shift more programs toward the Northwest, for there surely will be demand for health care and other services for senior citizens around these retirement communities.

The civilian labor force in Arkansas is expected to top the one million mark in 1983. Unemployment among youth, females, and nonwhites is expected to remain at higher levels than those of their counterparts. Training and educational programs are probably the most effective means for increasing the employment opportunities for persons in these categories.

Employment opportunities should be much better in the nonmanufacturing industries than in the goods-producing sector. Manufactuirng employment accounts for about thirty percent of total wage and salary employment. A portion of the workers in manufacturing industries may face permanent layoffs and there could be a need for employment and training programs for new or updated skills to get these workers back into productive employment. Industries associated with lumber, apparel, and leather should account for the largest share of permanent layoffs.

Estimated labor demands show clerical workers, operatives, and service workers to have the greatest amount of employment opportunities.

For planning purposes, the number of individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment and may need to seek employment and training services must be considered instead of the average number of unemployed. The total number of different persons estimated to suffer a spell of joblessness during Fiscal Year 1983 is 269,640. It is also estimated that of this total, 44,258 will be employed part-time for economic reasons, 23,740 will be considered long-term unemployment, and 3,500 will be disabled veterans.

In Fiscal Year 1983, it is estimated that 237,620 individuals under the age of eighteen will be economically disadvantaged in Arkansas. Some of the major barriers restricting these disadvantaged persons in obtain productive employment are: discrimination; inadequate education; lack of skills, training or work experience; transportation difficulties; and family or child-care responsibilities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE AND DEFINITION OF THE AREA

The State of Arkansas is located in the south central region of the United States. Nature lovers and sportsmen are offered an impressive variety of mountains and valleys, lakes and streams, and flatlands and forests. The south and east sections of Arkansas are generally flat alluvial plains making for excellent farmlands producing large crops of cotton, rice and soybeans. The Ozark Mountain range dominates the north and northwestern parts of the State. This region contains vast timber reserves, water supplies and game preserves. The Arkansas River and other rivers in the State are navigable for barge traffic, providing transportation to a large part of the State. There are greyhound and thoroughbred race tracks and many resort and recreation areas providing great R & R.

Arkansas consists of seventy five counties, with the capitol located at Little Rock. Four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Fayetteville-Springdale, Fort Smith, Little Rock-North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff) are located in the State, and three Arkansas counties are included in other SMSA's (Little River and Miller Counties in the Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas SMSA, and Crittenden County in the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi SMSA). Cities in Arkansas which exceed 50,000 in population are Little Rock, Fort Smith, North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff. CETA prime sponsor areas (Map 2) include the City of Little Rock, the Texarkana SMSA Consortium, and the Balance of State. The State is divided into four congressional districts and eight Economic Development Districts.

MAP I

STATE OF ARKANSAS

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY

Economic Development and Outlook

Arkansas' economy is anticipated to show some signs of improvement in Fiscal Year 1982, and by 1983, be experiencing a sound recovery from the depressed levels of 1981. Interest rates are expected to begin a downward trend and be under control in 1983.

Per capita income in the State for 1980 was estimated at $7,185 for a gain of 6.8 percent over 1979. These figures indicate that the growth rate of per capita income in the State is slowing some due to economic conditions. Until recent years, Arkansas' per capita income had been increasing at a higher rate than that for the Nation. Arkansas' per capita income for 1983 is projected to be $8,922, amounting to a 24.2 percent increase from 1980 to 1983. In 1983, six counties are expected to have per capita incomes of over $10,000, with Pulaski County showing the highest at $12,074. Newton County is projected to have the lowest per capita income in 1983. See Appendix Table 1 for a listing of per capita income by county for 1980 and 1983.

Table 1.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
United States and
State of Arkansas
1978, 1979, 1980, and 1983

Item	1978[1]	1979[1]	1980[1]	1983 [2]
PER CAPITA INCOME:				
United States	$7,729	$8,638	$9,511	INA
Arkansas	6,034	6,726	7,185	$8,922
PERSONAL INCOME: (IN MILLIONS)				
United States	$1,716,610.0	$1,939,751.0	$2,160,629.0	INA
Arkansas	13,522.4	15,263.0	16,461.9	$21,136.9

INA = Information Not Available

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982.
[2] Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

Personal income for Arkansas was estimated at $16,462 million in 1980, reflecting an increase of 8.9 percent over 1979. During the same period, personal income for the United States increased by 11.4 percent. Projections

for 1983 show personal income in Arkansas to be $21,137 million, for a 28.4 percent increase since 1979. Two counties, Pulaski and Sebastian, are expected to have total personal income in excess of $1 billion in 1983, while Newton County is projected to have the lowest total personal income. Refer to Appendix Table 2 for total personal income by county for 1980 and 1983. (NOTE: Personal income by industry for 1978 by county is available from the Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.)

Population Characteristics and Trends

The final Census count shows the population of Arkansas increased from 1,923,295 in 1970, to 2,285,513 in 1980. By 1983, the population is projected to gain another 49,388 to reach a total of 2,369,088. This would be a 23.2 percent increase from 1970. There are some demographic changes in the population to make note of. Females are expected to total 51.9 percent and whites 82.7 percent of the 1983 civilian population. This would show an increase since 1970 for both groups, when the population was comprised of 51.5 percent females and 81.4 percent white. Projections for 1983 also show 34.8 percent of the population to be under 22 years of age, and 14.6 percent to be 65 or older, compared to 1970 when 40.8 percent were under 22 and 12.4 percent were 65 or older. This trend toward an older population holds true for males, females, and whites, but not for nonwhites. All of these groups show a decrease in the percentage of their population that is under 22 years of age. Males 65 and over show an increase from 11.4 to 12.5 percent, and the same age group for females shows an increase form 13.3 to 16.5 percent from 1970 to 1983. For the same period, whites 65 and older show an increase from 12.4 to 15.2 percent, while nonwhites show a decline from 12.2 to 11.7 percent. With more women entering the work force, job-related stress could become a factor in narrowing the gap in the life span for males and females.

In 1983, five counties are expected to show a decline in population since 1970, while ten counties should show increases of more than forty percent. Baxter County is anticipated to record the largest percentage gain, with an increase of 94.8 percent over its 1970 population, while Lee County should show the largest decline, with a decrease of 23.0 percent. All of the counties showing a decrease are located in the Southeastern half of the State, while those recording a gain, and most of those in the 20-40 percent group are located in the Northwestern half. The decline seen in the Southeast might be due to increased mechanization of forestry and farming operations. Growth in the Northwest could be attributed to the growing number of retirement communities located around the numerous mountain lakes in this area. The steady growth rate for Crawford, Faulkner and Saline Counties can be attributed to commuters working in the nearby metropolitan areas. See Appendix Table 3 for a listing of population by county for 1970, 1980 and 1983.

TABLE 2.
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	1,923,295	762,982	167,019	2,309	802,933	185,426	2,626
0-4	158,050	61,374	19,005	185	58,215	19,064	207
5-9	186,652	72,506	22,136	202	69,560	22,043	205
10-14	196,133	75,727	23,861	231	72,342	23,726	246
15-19	182,192	70,579	20,877	222	69,373	20,905	236
20-21	60,805	23,101	5,006	95	26,523	5,969	111
22-24	82,234	34,637	5,467	125	35,810	6,035	160
25-29	115,788	49,701	6,702	160	50,955	8,057	213
30-34	98,984	42,086	5,642	161	43,538	7,375	182
35-39	95,981	39,755	5,552	155	42,991	7,373	175
40-44	101,720	42,187	5,946	122	45,073	8,197	195
45-49	104,391	43,326	6,188	123	46,389	8,225	140
50-54	103,621	42,641	6,664	93	45,840	8,267	116
55-59	101,588	41,156	7,073	101	44,613	8,538	107
60-64	97,396	38,189	7,051	80	43,593	8,386	97
65-69	84,407	31,645	6,975	81	37,109	8,511	86
70-74	62,208	22,971	5,197	74	27,925	5,975	66
75 & Over	91,145	31,401	7,677	119	43,084	8,780	84

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 3.
CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	2,369,088	945,957	179,586	13,823	1,013,891	200,604	15,226
0-4	184,768	72,388	20,604	2,096	67,079	20,628	1,973
5-9	185,444	73,295	20,048	2,233	67,132	20,654	2,082
10-14	188,201	76,004	18,910	1,648	69,807	20,318	1,514
15-19	189,550	77,499	18,091	733	73,126	19,346	755
20-21	75,732	45,985	11,066	435	45,156	10,436	520
22-24	113,598	30,657	7,378	290	30,103	6,958	346
25-29	184,226	74,631	17,822	850	75,092	14,813	1,017
30-34	174,487	71,756	13,598	760	75,065	12,177	1,131
35-39	154,874	65,054	7,695	318	70,697	9,419	1,192
40-44	128,446	55,763	5,316	889	57,746	7,657	1,075
45-49	112,957	47,348	4,793	896	51,511	7,326	1,084
50-54	109,413	44,513	4,687	856	50,615	7,756	986
55-59	111,390	44,828	4,804	592	52,345	7,978	844
60-64	111,255	44,288	5,060	410	53,378	7,771	348
65-69	104,566	41,126	5,364	144	50,128	7,618	176
70-74	106,768	38,811	6,150	95	53,296	8,333	101
75 & Over	133,405	42,011	8,200	80	71,615	11,415	84

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Even with the economy sagging, Arkansas' civilian labor force posted a gain of 16,300, raising the Fiscal Year 1981 average to 985,300. Of this total, there was an average of 80,600 unemployed representing an unemployment rate of 8.2 percent. This was a 14.8 percent increase in unemployment from 1980 and was the fourth year in a row for an increase. Projections for 1982 and 1983 show higher levels of unemployment combined with higher levels of employment. The civilian labor force is expected to top the one million mark, averaging 1,023,300.

Agriculture employment continued its decline in Fiscal Year 1981. Mechanization and improved techniques are expected to keep agriculture employment on a slow decline.

TABLE 4.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR AVERAGES 1978-1981
(IN THOUSANDS)

ITEM	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total Civilian Labor Force	915.6	946.9	969.0	985.3
Unemployment	56.3	60.8	70.2	80.6
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.4	7.2	8.2
Employment	859.3	886.1	898.8	904.7
Agriculture	67.2	66.9	65.8	64.1
Domestic Service, Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	119.7	120.2	117.7	116.1

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

TABLE 5.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR AVERAGES 1982-1983
(IN THOUSANDS)

ITEM	1981	1982	1983	Projection 1981-1982	Change 1982-1983
Civilian Labor Force	985.3	999.5	1023.3	+14.2	+23.8
Unemployment	80.6	84.9	86.4	+ 4.3	+ 1.5
Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.5	8.4	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Employment	904.7	914.6	945.9	+ 9.9	+31.3
Agriculture	64.1	63.9	63.5	- 0.2	-.0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	116.1	119.5	120.1	+ 3.4	+ 0.6

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

TABLE 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	688,630	38,933	5.7	369,775	15,937	4.3	55,596	4,943	8.9	221,164	13,198	6.0	42,095	4,855	11.5
16-17 Years	15,402	2,184	14.2	8,943	1,028	11.5	1,521	253	16.6	4,172	696	16.7	766	207	27.0
18-19 Years	29,679	4,268	14.4	13,977	1,360	9.7	2,845	683	24.0	10,933	1,571	14.4	1,924	654	34.0
20-21 Years	34,792	3,117	9.0	16,910	1,258	7.4	2,682	366	13.6	12,970	1,024	7.9	2,230	469	21.0
22-24 Years	52,188	4,675	9.0	25,364	1,888	7.4	4,023	548	13.6	19,455	1,536	7.9	3,346	705	21.0
25-34 Years	146,598	7,166	4.9	83,609	2,783	3.3	10,595	754	7.1	43,959	2,637	6.0	8,435	992	11.8
35-44 Years	137,864	5,973	4.3	74,265	2,325	3.1	9,806	595	6.1	44,768	2,233	5.0	9,025	820	9.1
45-64 Years	239,706	10,106	4.2	129,056	4,677	3.6	20,136	1,365	6.8	76,144	3,165	4.2	14,370	899	6.3
65 & Over	32,401	1,444	4.5	17,651	618	3.5	3,988	379	9.5	8,763	336	3.8	1,999	111	5.6

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

TABLE 7
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	1,070,000	89,880	8.4	511,132	33,946	6.6	81,229	13,781	17.0	411,997	30,275	7.3	65,641	11,878	18.1
16-17 Years	25,075	5,690	22.7	13,242	2,324	17.6	1,968	484	24.6	8,498	2,227	26.2	1,367	654	47.8
18-19 Years	42,932	9,161	21.3	20,170	2,863	14.2	3,458	1,344	38.9	16,676	3,415	20.5	2,629	1,540	58.6
20-21 Years	57,178	8,524	14.9	26,740	3,224	12.1	5,657	1,402	24.8	20,898	2,289	10.9	3,873	1,609	41.5
22-24 Years	85,767	12,786	14.9	40,109	4,837	12.1	8,510	2,103	24.7	31,348	3,432	10.9	5,810	2,414	41.5
25-34 Years	312,842	26,492	8.5	142,236	9,295	6.5	30,528	5,043	16.5	119,818	9,496	7.1	20,260	2,658	13.1
35-44 Years	242,053	13,418	5.5	114,320	5,314	4.6	12,829	1,468	11.4	101,726	5,063	5.0	13,177	1,573	11.9
45-64 Years	268,095	12,737	4.8	135,069	5,718	4.2	15,509	1,585	10.2	100,725	4,085	4.1	16,792	1,348	8.0
65 & Over	36,059	1,073	3.0	19,247	371	1.9	2,771	353	12.7	12,309	267	2.2	1,733	82	4.7

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

When comparing unemployment rates for 1970 and 1983, some facts are readily noticed. Rates for those under 35 years of age are increasing, while rates are declining for the older workers. No change is expected in the white male rate and very little change should occur with the rate for white females. Large increases are projected for nonwhite male and female unemployment rates.

High rates of unemployment among youth continues to be one of the greatest economic and social problems. All youth, especially nonwhite youth, suffer high rates of unemployment, even when the economy is experiencing good times. Projections for 1983 show youth under 22 accounting for 11.7 percent of the labor force, and 26.0 percent of the unemployment, compared to 1970, when youth accounted for 11.6 percent of the work force and 24.6 percent of the unemployment. The unemployment rate for nonwhite youth tends to run at double the rate for white youth. The unemployment rate for all youth under 22 is expected to increase from 12.0 percent in 1970, to 18.7 percent in 1983. During the same period, the unemployment rate for white youth should go from 10.2 percent, up to 15.4 percent; while for nonwhite youth, the rate is anticipated to increase more than ten percentage points to total 34.7 percent in 1983. These facts tend to discourage younger workers from looking for work so it is very possible that unemployment among youth is worse than is shown.

Unemployment among female workers is another continuing problem. Until recently, women were restricted to a few occupational categories, many of which tend to have a higher incidence of unemployment. Also, women were not considered as career employees, eliminating them from certain positions, promotions, etc. Educational and training opportunities have broadened for women in the last few years and their participation in the labor force is more permanent. In 1970, the unemployment rate for females was 6.9 percent, compared to 4.9 percent for males. Projections for 1983 show an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent for females, and 8.1 percent for male workers. The new projections show the unemployment rates to be narrowing between females and males.

Labor Surplus Areas

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as determined by the Department of Labor, are entitled to preference in the bidding on Federal procurement contracts. An area will be classified as a labor surplus area if the unemployment rate is at least 1.20 times the National unemployment rate during the reference period, with a "floor" and "ceiling" unemployment rate of 6 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The "floor" is to assure that during periods of low unemployment, only those areas with recognized high unemployment will be classified as labor surplus areas. The "ceiling" concept is to assure procurement preference to areas of high unemployment during periods when the National unemployment rate is also very high. The "floor" concept would become operative whenever the National unemployment rate during the reference period drops below 5.0 percent and the "ceiling" concept would become effective whenever the National unemployment rate during the reference period rises to 8.3 percent or more.

If an area does not meet the criteria necessary for classification as a labor surplus area, the criteria can be waived when there has been a sudden rise in the unemployment in the area (other than seasonal or short-term) that is not reflected in the area's data for the reference period. Such situations can occur as a result of natural disasters, plant closings of major employers, etc., which have a substantial impact on the area's employment and unemployment. In situations where such exceptional circumstances occur, the area can be classified as a labor surplus area upon petition from the Employment Security Division.

The labor surplus areas are defined in terms of discrete civil jurisdictions; i.e., counties, county equivalents, and cities with a population of at least 50,000. By classifying labor surplus areas in this manner rather than by labor market areas, funds will be directed to specific localities with high unemployment, rather than to all jurisdictions in a given metropolitan area, all of which may not suffer the same degree of unemployment.

The reference period is an average of the previous two calendar years. By using a 24-month average, it is possible to target contracts into areas experiencing high structural unemployment.

The eligibility status of labor surplus areas are determined annually, with the listings being in effect from June 1 through May 31. The National unemployment rate during the 24-month reference period used in classifying the current list of labor surplus areas (January 1980 through December 1981) was 7.5 percent. Areas were included in the annual listing if their average unemployment rate during the reference period was 9.0 percent or more. The following list of eligible labor surplus areas became effective June 1, 1982, and will remain in effect through May 31, 1983, or until a new list is released.

Ashley County
Bradley County
Chicot County
Clay County
Cleburne County
Cleveland County
Crawford County
Crittenden County
Cross County
Dallas County
Desha County
*Drew County
Fulton County
Grant County
Greene County
Hot Spring County
Jackson County
Balance of Jefferson County (Less Pine Bluff City)
Lawrence County
Lee County
Lincoln County
Little River County
Logan County
Balance of Miller County (Less Texarkana City, Arkansas)
Mississippi County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Newton County
Ouachita County
Phillips County
Poinsett County
Prairie County
Randolph County
Scott County
Searcy County
Balance of Sebastian County (Less Fort Smith City)
Sharp County
St. Francis County
Stone County
Van Buren County
White County
Woodruff County

* Was Effective July 1, 1982.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Recent Trends and Developments

During 1981, wage and salary employment in the State declined five percent, compared with 0.1 percent in 1980, which was considered a slow growth year. This amounts to a decrease of 3,700 workers in 1981, compared to only 400 in 1980. Almost three-fourth of Arkansas' employment is concentrated in the nonmanufacturing industries. The goods-producing sector still accounts for closs to 30 percent of the wage and salary employment despite the fact that this percentage has declined in recent years.

In the manufacturing sector in 1981, the durable goods industries showed a drop in employment, while the nondurables showed a slight increase. The electric and electronic equipment industry remains the largest employing industry in durable goods. Three industries (chemicals, food and rubber) in nondurable goods had employment gains in 1981. The food and kindred products industry is the largest employing industry for the manufacturing sector.

The nonmanufacturing sector for the first time in recent years posted a decrease in employment for 1981. Mining had another large increase. The trade industries remain as the largest employing sectors in Arkansas' wage and salary employment.

TABLE 8.
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEARS AVERAGES 1978-1981
(IN THOUSANDS)

ITEM	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	724.9	100.0	745.9	100.0	745.5	100.0	741.8	100.0
Manufacturing	216.5	29.9	217.8	29.2	211.5	28.4	210.4	28.4
Durable Goods	120.4	16.6	120.9	16.2	114.8	15.4	113.2	15.3
Lumber & Wood Products	22.3	3.1	22.4	3.0	20.9	2.8	20.7	2.8
Furniture & Fixtures	12.9	1.8	11.2	1.5	10.0	1.3	9.8	1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	5.2	0.7	5.4	0.7	5.1	0.7	4.9	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	1.1	8.4	1.1	8.0	1.1	7.5	1.0
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.4	2.0	14.8	2.0	13.9	1.9	14.0	1.9
Machinery, Except Elect.	13.9	1.9	14.2	1.9	13.8	1.9	14.2	1.9
Electric & Electronic Equipment	23.9	3.3	23.7	3.2	23.4	3.2	24.1	3.2
Transportation Equipment	7.6	1.0	8.4	1.1	7.5	1.0	6.8	0.9
Other Durable Goods [1]	12.2	1.7	12.4	1.7	12.2	1.6	11.2	1.5
Nondurable Goods	96.1	13.3	96.9	13.0	96.7	13.0	97.2	13.1
Food & Kindred Products	30.6	4.2	32.0	4.3	32.4	4.3	34.0	4.6
Textile Mill Products	4.2	0.6	4.4	0.6	4.1	0.6	3.8	0.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	15.2	2.1	14.1	1.9	13.7	1.8	12.2	1.6
Paper & Allied Products	12.8	1.8	13.0	1.7	13.0	1.7	13.0	1.7
Printing & Publishing	8.4	1.2	8.8	1.2	9.2	1.2	9.1	1.2
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	7.1	1.0	7.2	1.0	7.6	1.0	7.7	1.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.6	0.2
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	1.1	8.4	1.1	7.8	1.0	8.4	1.1
Leather & Leather Products	7.8	1.1	7.2	1.0	7.2	1.0	7.4	1.0
Nonmanufacturing	508.4	70.1	528.1	70.8	534.0	71.6	531.4	71.6
Mining	4.7	0.6	4.7	0.6	5.2	0.7	5.8	0.8
Construction	39.2	5.4	41.4	5.6	39.1	5.2	35.4	4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	40.6	5.6	43.2	5.8	43.5	5.8	43.4	5.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	156.9	21.6	161.8	21.7	160.8	21.6	159.3	21.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	30.2	4.2	30.8	4.1	31.3	4.2	31.8	4.3
Services & Miscellaneous	102.6	14.2	108.0	14.5	113.3	15.2	116.7	15.7
Government	134.2	18.5	138.2	18.5	140.8	18.9	139.0	18.7
Federal	19.8	2.7	20.1	2.7	20.8	2.8	21.0	2.8
State & Local	114.4	15.8	118.1	15.8	120.0	16.1	118.0	15.9

Source: Research and Analysis Section Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes: Instruments and related miscellaneous manufacturing industies.

Projections for 1982 and 1983

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Arkansas is expected to increase from 741,800 in 1981, to average 780,300 in 1983. This would amount to an increase of 38,500, or 5.2 percent. About 80 percent of this growth is expected to take place in the nonmanufacturing sector, with trade and services providing most of the employment growth. Manufacturing employment is expected to grow by 6,700 by 1983, with about 80 percent of this growth coming from the durable goods sector.

TABLE 9.
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983
(IN THOUSANDS)

Item	Fiscal Year Averages			Projected Change	
	1981	1982	1983	1981-1982	1981-1983
Wage and Salary Employment	741.8	758.5	780.3	+16.7	+38.4
Manufacturing	210.4	211.1	217.1	+ 0.7	+ 6.7
Durable Goods	113.2	114.4	118.9	+ 1.2	+ 5.7
Lumber & Wood Products	20.7	21.4	21.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.1
Furniture & Fixtures	9.8	9.6	10.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.5	7.7	8.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	14.0	13.4	14.1	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	14.2	14.2	15.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Electric & Electronic Eqip	24.1	24.8	25.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.7
Transportation Equipment	6.8	6.6	7.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Other Durable Goods [1]	11.2	11.8	12.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
Nondurable Goods	97.2	96.7	98.2	- 0.5	+ 1.0
Fiid & Kindred Products	34.0	33.7	34.0	- 0.3	0.0
Textile Mill Products	3.8	3.6	4.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Apparel & Other Textile Pro.	12.2	12.2	11.5	0.0	- 0.7
Paper & Allied Products	13.0	13.2	13.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Printing & Publishing	9.1	9.0	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals & Allied Pro.	7.7	7.7	8.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.6	1.8	1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Rubber & Plastics Products	8.4	8.4	9.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Leather & Leather Products	7.4	7.1	6.9	- 0.3	- 0.5
Nonmanufacturing	531.4	547.4	563.2	+16.0	+31.8
Mining	5.8	5.3	5.3	- 0.5	- 0.5
Construction	35.4	33.6	36.0	- 1.8	- 0.6
Transportation & Public Uti.	43.4	42.0	44.0	- 1.4	+ 0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	159.3	167.7	175.7	+ 8.4	+16.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	31.8	33.0	33.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.7
Services & Miscellaneous	116.7	125.4	127.4	+ 8.7	+10.7
Government	139.0	140.4	141.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.3
Federal	21.0	20.2	20.0	- 0.8	- 1.0
State & Local	118.0	120.2	121.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.3

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes: Instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Projections for 1982-1987

Labor demands for the period 1982-1987 are estimated to total 238,886, amounting to a growth rate of about thirty percent. The managers and service worker occupational groups should exceed the State growth rate, while those in the sales, crafts, and operatives categories are expected to expand at a lower rate. Professionals, clerks, and laborers should see a growth rate close to the State average.

Most of the demand for professional workers is expected to be in the education and medical fields, while store managers should account for most of the growth in the managerial occupations. New openings for clerical workers are expected to be plentiful. Opportunities in the crafts field will be good for qualified workers with specialized skills, with much activity in the blue-collar supervisor and automotive mechanic areas. Food and health service workers should account for more than half of the demand in the service category. (Employment estimates and projections for more than 1,300 detail and summary occupational titles, which are significant in Arkansas, can be found in the publication titled: Occupational Trends: 1978-1984, Arkansas, available from the Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.)

Table 10.
Employment 1978, 1982 and Labor Demands 1982-1987
By Occupation
State of Arkansas
Calendar Year Averages

Occupational Category	Actual	Projected	Estimated Labor Demands	
	1978	1982	1983	1982-1987
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	723,070	801,952	47,501	238,886
Professional, Technical & Kindred	99,800	110,347	6,380	33,063
Managers & Officials	56,840	62,942	4,333	22,605
Sales Workers	42,920	48,496	3,470	9,978
Clerical Workers	119,030	133,021	8,136	42,331
Crafts, Blue-Collar Supervisors & Kindred	93,750	102,128	4,985	25,851
Operatives	154,590	172,264	8,265	42,826
Service Workers	100,990	112,422	8,481	44,254
Nonfarm Laborers	55,160	60,332	3,451	17,978

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

NOTE: Parts do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding and suppression of individual firm data.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING NEEDS

Labor force projections for 1983 used for comparison in this section can be found in Table 7. Total employment can be obtained by subtracting the total number of unemployed from the civilian labor force.

Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons

Persons in this category work less than 35 hours a week for reasons beyond their control. This would include worker layoffs due to lack of work, plant repairs, excess inventories, material and parts shortages, and order cancellations. It is estimated that 44,258 (4.5 percent of total employment) persons will be employed part-time for economic reasons in Fiscal Year 1983. Of this total, females should account for 50.9 percent and nonwhites 19.3 percent, compared to total employment of which females should comprise 44.4 percent and nonwhites just 12.4 percent. Only 4.2 percent of all employed whites are expected to be working part-time for economic reasons, compared to 7.0 percent of all employed nonwhites. A comparison by sex shows 4.0 percent of all employed males and 5.2 percent of all employed females working part-time for reasons beyond their control. The hardest hit group should be nonwhite females, with 8.8 percent of their total employed working part-time for economic reasons.

Long-Term Unemployed

Workers who have been jobless for 15 weeks or more in one year are considered to be long-term unemployed. In Fiscal Year 1983, a total of 23,740 persons are expected to be in this group, accounting for only 2.2 percent of the projected civilian labor force, but would be more than one-fourth of the unemployed workers. Males should represent 63.5 percent and whites 71.2 percent of the long-term unemployed.

In 1983, 30.1 percent of unemployed nonwhite males should be long-term unemployed, compared to nonly 19.7 percent for white females, 22.6 percent for nonwhite females, and 32.2 percent for white males.

TABLE 11.
NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983 ESTIMATES

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
44,258	17,938	3,808	17,777	4,735

NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
23,740	10,938	4,143	5,974	2,685

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Age Groups	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 16 & Over	269,640	105,968	41,255	90,869	31,548
16-17 years	15,926	6,570	1,441	6,179	1,736
18-19	25,822	8,160	4,035	9,557	4,070
20-21	24,100	9,112	4,200	6,371	4,417
22-24	35,899	13,670	6,299	9,557	6,373
25-34	76,309	27,657	15,071	26,577	7,004
35-44	44,135	18,651	4,406	16,946	4,132
45-64	43,632	20,664	4,734	14,669	3,565
65 & Over	3,817	1,484	1,069	1,013	251

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

Different Individuals Unemployed

Most employment data deals with the average number of unemployed, which provides a useful measurement for comparisons over the time of the magnitude or severity of unemployment. For planning purposes, the number of individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment and who may need or seek employment and training services must be taken into account. The total number of different individuals to suffer a spell of joblessness during Fiscal Year 1983 is estimated to be 269,640, accounting for one-fourth of the civilian labor force. Seventy-three percent of this total are expected to be white, and twenty-four percent should be under 22 years of age.

Veterans

For Fiscal Year 1983, the total population of all veterans is projected to be 283,000 and 9,300 are expected to be unemployed. The Vietnam-Era veteran classification has a much smaller projected population of 83,000 with 5,900 being unemployed. The bulk of the unemployed veterans during this period will be classified as Vietnam-Era (63.4 percent).

Table 12.
Projected Veteran Population and Unemployment
Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1983

Total All Veterans		Vietnam-Era	
Population	Unemployment	Population	Unemployment
283,000	9,300	83,000	5,900

Source: Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

There is expected to be 56,000 veterans in need of manpower services. Of this group 48.2 percent will be classified as Vietnam-Era. The most critical group in need of manpower services will be the expected group of 3,500 disabled veterans.

Table 13.
Projected Number of Veterans in Need of Manpower Services
Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1983

Number of Veterans in Need of Manpower Services	Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans in Need of Manpower Services	Number of Disabled Veterans in Need of Manpower Services
56,000	27,000	3,500

Source: Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Definition and Poverty Guidelines

The Employment and Training Administration defines an economically disadvantaged person as one who is either:

(1) A member of a family which receives public assistance;
(2) a member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months on an annualized basis was such that:
    (a) the family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance; or
    (b) it does not exceed the poverty level; or
    (c) it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;
(3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;
(4) where such status presents significant barriers to employment:
    (a) a client of a sheltered workshop;
    (b) a handicapped individual;
    (c) a person residing in an institution or facility providing 24 hour support, such as a prison, a hospital, or community care facility; or
    (d) a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Table 14.
Poverty Guidelines
Continental United States
1981

Under 1982 poverty guidelines, income levels for a family of one through six persons for continental United States are:

Size of Family Unit	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$4,680	$4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,540 for each additional member in a nonfarm family, and $1,300 for each additional member in a farm family.

Source: Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.

Characteristics of Job Service Applicants

As of September 30, 1981, the economically disadvantaged in Arkansas accounted for 27.2 percent (100,940) of all applicants active as any time during the year. A major characteristic of the economically disadvantaged is their limited educational background. Of the disadvantaged applicants, 58.1 percent did not finish high school, compared with 43.5 percent of all applicants. Table 15 shows that the disadvantaged applicants tended to be younger and accounted for a larger share of females than did the total applicant population. Nonwhites represented only one-fourth of the total applicants, but accounted for 42.9 percent of the disadvantaged applicants.

In Fiscal Year 1983, it is estimated that 601,038 persons will be economically disadvantaged in Arkansas and 39.5 percent are expected to be under 18 years of age. Whites should account for 62.8 percent of the disadvantaged. See Appendix Table 4 for a listing of economically disadvantaged by county for Fiscal Year 1983.

TABLE 15,
CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1981
STATE OF ARKANSAS

Applicant Characteristics	All Applicants	Economically Disadvantaged
TOTAL: Number	371,458	100,940
Percent	100.0	100.0
AGE: 15 and Under	1.8	4.3
16-17	6.7	10.1
18-19	13.7	14.8
20-21	11.3	11.5
22-24	13.7	12.9
25-44	40.2	35.2
45-54	7.7	6.8
55-64	4.1	3.7
65 and Over	0.8	0.7
RACE: White	74.9	57.1
Nonwhite	25.1	42.9
SEX: Male	51.7	47.7
Female	48.3	52.3
EDUCATION: 0-7	5.3	8.7
8-11	38.2	49.4
12	40.6	32.5
Over 12	15.9	9.4

Source: Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section,

TABLE 16.
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Item	Total	Under 18 Years
TOTAL	601,038	237,620
White	377,572	112,822
Black	219,860	122,160
Other	3,606	2,638

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

Barriers to Employment

Some of the major barriers restricting the economically disadvantaged in obtaining productive employment are: discrimination; inadequate education; lack of skills, training, or work experience; transportation difficulties; and family or child-care responsibilities.

Discriminatory employment practices because of age, sex, or race, have been longstanding and continue despite legislation and programs aimed at removing these barriers. Age discrimination is encountered by both olders workers and youth in seeking employment. Women face an additional barrier, having to contend with the traditional ideas of "male or female only" jobs.

The economically disadvantaged tend to be less educated and less skilled than the work force as a whole. Our economy continues to experience rapid technological advances making the lack of skills or education major obstacles to gainful employment. Also, the economically disadvantaged are hindered in obtaining work because they do not have the training or work experience required to be considered for employment in many job fields. Most of the jobs that are available or open to the unskilled or poorly educated are low-paying and provide little opportunity for advancement.

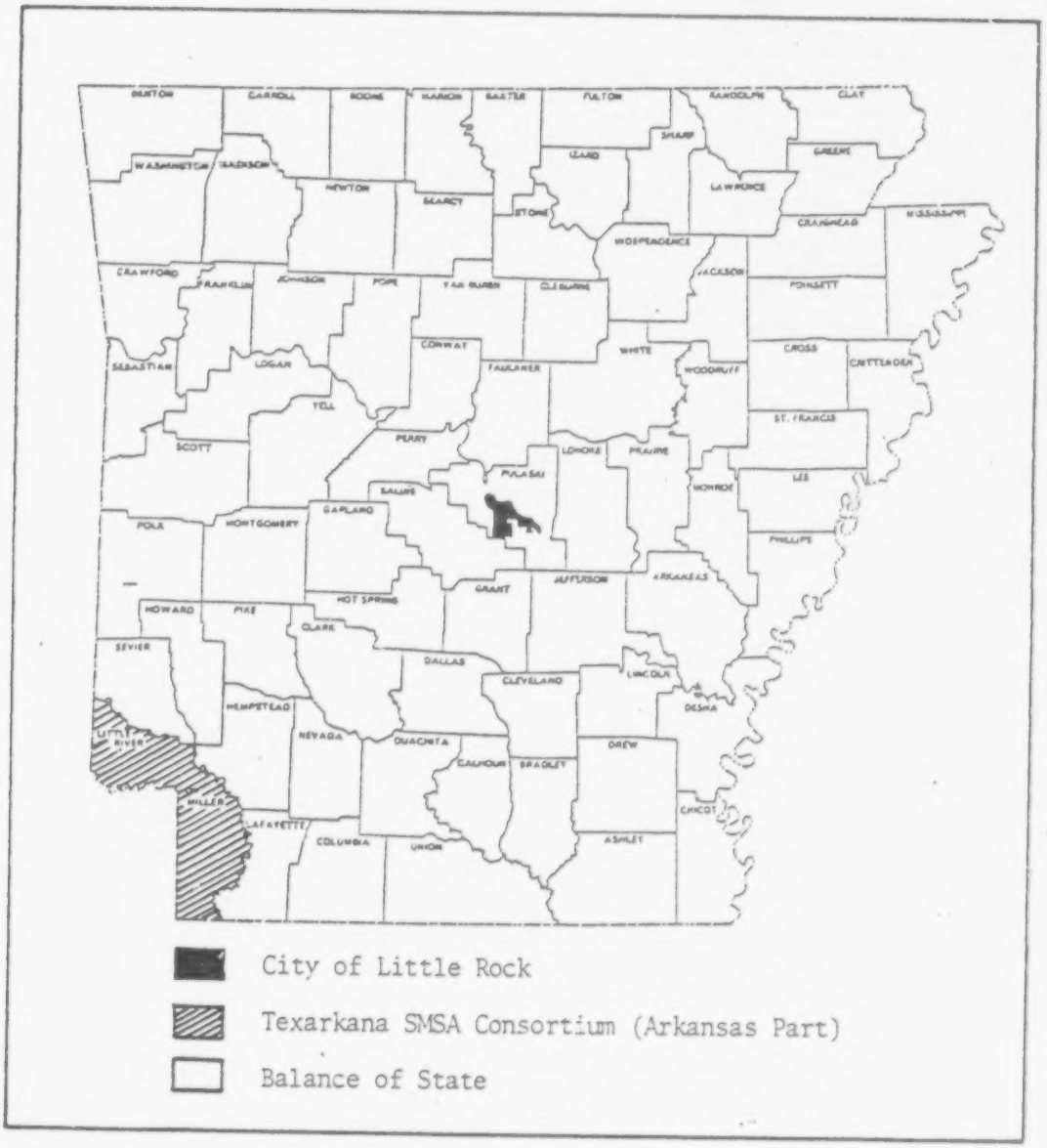
Many of the economically disadvantaged in Arkansas face transportation problems. Personally-owned transportation is usually not very dependable and except for a very few places, mass transit in the State is poor or nonexistent.

Children or invalid adult members of the family must be cared for during the work shift. To pay for such services can cost enough to make it unprofitable for the economically disadvantaged due to the wages available to them.

CETA

PRIME SPONSOR AREAS

MAP 2.
ARKANSAS CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS



CITY OF LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock is located in the center of the State and is the county seat for Pulaski County. It is the central city of the Little Rock-North Little Rock SMSA and is the state's center for government, industry, commerce, and transportation.

Per capita income is not available for the city of Little Rock, but data for Pulaski County should be reasonably close for comparison purposes. Per capita income in Pulaski County in 1980 was estimated at $9,574, compared to $7,185 for the State. Estimates for 1983 show per capita income in the county to be $12,074 and $8,922 for the Stae. See Appendix Table 1 for per capita income by county for 1980 and 1983.

The final census count shows the population for Little Rock was 158,461 in 1980. By 1983, the population for the city is anticipated to total 158,439, reflecting an increase of 19.6 percent since 1970, compared to 23.2 percent increase for the State. During this same period, whites should continue to account for two-thirds and females 57 percent of the total population. Those under 22 years of age are anticipated to drop from 38.4 percent to 34.8 percent, and those 65 and over are expected to increase from 11.1 percent to 14.6 percent of the total. See Appendix Table 3 for population by county for 1970, 1980 and 1983.

Projections for 1983 show Little Rock accounting for about eight percent of the State's civilian labor force and almost seven percent of the unemployed. The unemployment rate for males is expected to be 6.9 percent, compared to 7.3 percent for females. Nonwhite workers are anticipated to have an unemployment rate of 13.5 percent, compared to only three percent for white workers.

It is anticipated that 25,976 persons will be considered economically disadvantaged during Fiscal Year 1983 in Little Rock, accounting for 47.2 percent of the disadvantaged persons in Pulaski County. Of the total, 40.3 percent should be under 18 years old and nonwhites should account for more than seventy percent. Refer to Appendix Table 4 for a listing of economically disadvantaged by county for Fiscal Year 1983.

In Fiscal Year 1983, over one-fourth (25.3 percent) of all unemployed persons in Little Rock should be considered long-term unemployed. Approximately twenty-nine percent of the unemployed nonwhite workers should be out of work 15 weeks or more, compared to 18.8 percent of the unemployed whites. The hardest hit group is expected to be nonwhite males, with 37.2 percent of their unemployment being long-term.

A total of 18,978 different persons are anticipated to suffer a period of unemployment in Little Rock during Fiscal Year 1983. Females and whites are both expected to account for about fifty-seven percent of this total. Almost thirty percent should be under age 22.

TABLE 17
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	132,483	45,731	15,151	148	53,336	17,923	174
0-4	10,579	3,607	1,761	12	3,408	1,777	14
5-9	12,294	4,161	1,942	10	4,152	2,017	12
10-14	12,522	4,240	2,052	8	4,216	1,998	8
15-19	11,142	3,704	1,639	11	3,923	1,854	11
20-21	4,360	1,387	490	6	1,797	672	8
22-24	6,541	2,080	734	11	2,696	1,009	11
25-29	9,553	3,646	938	20	3,823	1,104	22
30-34	7,593	2,951	640	11	3,046	935	10
35-39	6,912	2,608	637	10	2,810	837	10
40-44	7,674	2,846	627	9	3,329	844	19
45-49	8,104	3,100	617	12	3,530	835	10
50-54	7,482	2,757	650	5	3,294	771	5
55-59	6,871	2,502	586	7	3,019	751	6
60-64	6,128	2,106	510	4	2,803	697	8
65-69	5,262	1,575	489	1	2,501	688	8
70-74	3,877	1,076	365	3	1,957	472	4
75 & Over	5,589	1,385	474	8	3,052	662	8

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 18
PROJECTED CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	158,439	46,652	24,452	1,270	55,445	29,115	1,504
0-4	12,815	3,002	3,358	146	2,815	3,352	142
5-9	11,611	2,707	3,018	128	2,576	3,074	108
10-14	10,234	2,647	2,416	56	2,522	2,547	45
15-19	11,036	3,343	2,208	17	3,023	2,418	28
20-21	5,740	1,754	1,100	31	1,622	1,206	27
22-24	8,610	2,631	1,651	47	2,432	1,809	40
25-29	14,342	4,027	2,873	124	4,053	3,191	74
30-34	10,812	2,890	2,051	104	3,089	2,557	122
35-39	8,222	2,355	1,133	120	2,772	1,698	143
40-44	7,104	2,351	849	96	2,501	1,188	118
45-49	6,516	2,095	686	93	2,440	1,072	131
50-54	7,192	2,252	574	156	3,054	943	213
55-59	9,120	3,193	495	48	4,389	811	184
60-64	10,673	3,981	491	56	5,293	783	69
65-69	9,723	3,565	492	40	4,859	732	34
70-74	7,369	2,306	486	6	3,799	756	15
75 & Over	7,322	1,553	569	3	4,208	978	11

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 19
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	56,377	1,866	3.3	25,473	559	2.2	6,150	359	5.8	18,662	495	2.7	6,092	453	7.4
16-17 Years	1,163	151	13.0	554	50	9.0	192	8	4.2	368	83	22.6	49	10	20.4
18-19 Years	2,018	244	12.1	675	61	9.0	261	40	15.3	811	80	9.9	271	63	23.2
20-21 Years	2,958	191	6.5	1,032	50	4.8	342	42	12.3	1,172	37	3.2	412	62	15.0
22-24 Years	4,437	287	6.5	1,548	75	4.8	583	64	12.5	1,757	55	3.1	619	93	15.0
25-34 Years	12,398	370	3.0	6,104	81	1.3	1,543	108	7.0	3,576	82	2.4	1,370	99	7.2
35-44 Years	10,755	199	1.9	5,160	62	1.2	1,054	21	2.0	3,292	40	1.2	1,749	76	6.1
45-64 Years	19,669	354	1.8	9,063	152	1.7	1,865	60	3.2	6,877	92	1.3	1,364	50	2.7
65 & Over	2,979	70	2.3	1,337	28	2.1	375	16	4.3	1,009	26	2.6	258	0	0.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

TABLE 20
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	89,100	6,326	7.1	31,033	1,280	4.1	13,601	1,792	13.2	29,240	1,165	4.0	15,226	2,089	13.7
16-17 Years	1,861	444	23.9	750	121	16.1	424	26	6.1	547	237	43.3	140	59	42.1
18-19 Years	3,251	754	23.2	1,098	170	15.5	484	119	24.6	1,077	185	17.2	592	279	47.1
20-21 Years	5,331	813	15.2	1,719	158	9.2	1,110	247	22.3	1,589	85	5.3	922	323	35.0
22-24 Years	8,003	1,219	15.2	2,579	238	9.2	1,648	369	22.3	2,384	127	5.3	1,384	485	35.0
25-34 Years	24,206	1,820	7.5	6,778	207	3.1	5,073	816	16.1	6,761	265	3.9	5,594	532	9.5
35-44 Years	14,439	520	3.6	4,612	97	2.1	2,177	81	3.7	4,772	71	1.5	2,878	271	9.4
45-64 Years	27,497	678	2.5	11,280	259	2.3	2,337	113	4.8	10,451	167	1.6	3,428	139	4.0
65 & Over	4,513	79	1.7	2,216	30	1.4	349	20	5.7	1,659	36	1.8	289	0	0.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

Table 21.
Need for Manpower Services
City of Little Rock
Fiscal Year 1983 Estimates

Employed Part-Time For Economic Reasons

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

Economically Disadvantaged

Item	Total	Under 18 Years
Total	25,916	10,447
White	7,657	1,594
Black	18,220	8,853
Other	39	--

Number of Long-Term Unemployed

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
1601	317	666	143	475

Projected Unemployment of Different Individuals[1]
16 Years and Over

Age Groups	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 16 & Over	18,978	4,437	4,834	4,076	5,631
16-17	1,279	351	74	698	156
18-19	2,090	500	310	542	738
20-21	2,257	461	648	294	854
22-24	3,378	700	967	428	1,283
25-34	5,405	841	2,136	1,020	1,408
35-44	1,678	391	282	290	715
45-64	2,572	1,055	358	682	477
65 & Over	319	138	59	122	0

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

INA = Information Not Available.

TEXARKANA SMSA CONSORTIUM (ARKANSAS PART)

The Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium is composed of two counties (Little River and Miller) located in the Southwestern corner of the State. Both are part of the Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas SMSA. The City of Texarkana (located on the Arkansas-Texas border) is the principal city in the area and is the county seat of Miller County.

Per capita income for this area in 1980 was estimated at $6,820, compared with $7,185 for the State. Projections for 1983 show the per capita income increasing by twenty-nine percent from 1980. Personal income for the Consortium was estimated to be $352,700,000 for 1980. See Appendix Tables 1 and 2 for per capita income and total personal income by county for 1980 and 1983.

The final census count shows the population in the Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium was 51,718 in 1980. By 1983, the area's population is expected to total 51,986, reflecting an increase of 16.6 percent since 1970, compared to a 23.2 percent increase for the State. During this same period the white population as a percent of the total should decline slightly and females should remain at fifty-two percent. Those under 22 years of age are expected to decrease from 41.2 percent to 36.4, and those 65 and over should increase from twelve percent to thirteen percent. See Appendix Table 3 for population by county for 1970, 1980 and 1983.

Projections for 1982 show the Consortium accounting for two percent of the State's civilian labor force and 2.3 percent of the unemployed. This compares to 1970 when this area accounted for 2.4 percent of the work force and 2.5 percent of the unemployment. The unemployment rate for females should be 10.8 percent, compared to only 8.0 percent for males. The balance of Miller County (Miller County less Texarkana City, Arkansas) is currently listed as a labor surplus area.

Estimates show 804 persons in this area will be employed part-time for economic reasons in Fiscal Year 1983, representing 4.1 percent of all employed persons in the Consortium. Of this total, 51.1 percent should be males and whites should comprise 72.0 percent.

Almost one-fifth of the job service applicants during Fiscal Year 1980 were considered to be economically disadvantaged. Of the total applicants, 39.7 percent had less than a high school education, compared to 59.1 percent of the disadvantaged applicants. It is expected that 11,188 persons will be considered economically disadvantaged in the Consortium during Fiscal Year 1983. Of this total, 37.4 percent should be 18 years of age or older and half should be white. Almost three-fourths of the economically disadvantaged in this area are anticipated to be found in Miller County. Refer to Appendix Table 4 for a listing of economically disadvantaged by county for Fiscal Year 1983.

In Fiscal Year 1983, almost one-fourth (23.4 percent) of all unemployed persons in the Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium should be considered long-term

unemployed. Thirty-one percent of the unemployed males should be out of work 15 weeks or more, compared to sixteen percent of the unemployed females. The hardest hit group is expected to be white males, with 31.1 percent of their unemployment being long-term.

A total of 5,913 different persons are anticipated to suffer a period of unemployment in this area. Females are expected to account for 42.1 percent of this total and nonwhites 52.5 percent.

Table 22.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
State of Arkansas and Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium
1980 and 1983

Item	1980[1]	1983[2]
Per Capita Income:		
Arkansas	$7,185	$8,922
Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium	6,820	8,757
Personal Income: (In Millions)		
Arkansas	$16,461.9	$21,136.9
Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium	352.7	452.9

1 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982.

2 Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

TABLE 23
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	44,579	16,371	4,991	36	17,472	5,663	46
0-4	4,062	1,482	589	3	1,393	589	6
5-9	4,459	1,566	658	1	1,589	641	4
10-14	4,564	1,702	635	6	1,589	627	5
15-19	4,020	1,426	592	4	1,408	589	1
20-21	1,271	431	130	1	536	172	2
22-24	1,907	647	195	1	803	257	3
25-29	2,809	1,128	241	3	1,138	246	3
30-34	2,188	940	172	3	860	211	2
35-39	2,217	879	178	2	936	218	4
40-44	2,373	936	199	3	941	288	6
45-49	2,405	398	212	2	1,051	240	2
50-54	2,408	904	194	2	1,026	282	0
55-59	2,325	882	187	0	990	262	4
60-64	2 242	828	230	1	895	286	2
65-69	1,911	657	210	1	759	284	0
70-74	1,354	433	143	0	595	181	2
75 & Over	2,064	632	226	3	913	290	0

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 24
CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	51,986	18,677	5,915	88	20,091	6,745	469
0-4	4,199	1,330	760	18	1,327	745	20
5-9	4,309	1,339	750	36	1,396	745	44
10-14	4,478	1,447	695	31	1,569	701	34
15-19	4,319	1,494	580	0	1,628	617	0
20-21	1,603	604	209	0	559	231	0
22-24	2,405	907	314	0	838	347	0
25-29	3,898	1,662	492	0	1,192	552	0
30-34	3,813	1,592	387	0	1,321	504	9
35-39	3,656	1,459	282	0	1,503	391	21
40-44	2,984	1,188	184	0	1,321	278	13
45-49	2,469	909	195	0	1,109	257	0
50-54	2,376	909	159	0	1,027	231	50
55-59	2,379	821	167	0	1,001	232	159
60-64	2,348	802	177	0	1,043	207	120
65-69	2,012	769	169	0	903	170	0
70-74	2,114	700	197	1	1,010	205	0
75 & Over	2,623	745	199	1	1,346	332	0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 25
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	16,539	957	5.8	8,596	329	3.8	1,794	156	8.7	4,483	223	5.0	1,666	249	15.0
16-17 Years	387	*	*	225	*	*	39	*	*	87	*	*	36	*	*
18-19 Years	665	*	*	294	*	*	117	*	*	182	*	*	72	*	*
20-21 Years	853	*	*	391	*	*	110	*	*	254	*	*	98	*	*
22-24 Years	1,282	*	*	587	*	*	166	*	*	381	*	*	148	*	*
25-34 Years	3,497	*	*	2,028	*	*	345	*	*	829	*	*	295	*	*
35-44 Years	3,285	*	*	1,748	*	*	297	*	*	896	*	*	344	*	*
45-64 Years	5,660	*	*	2,881	*	*	595	*	*	1,633	*	*	551	*	*
65 & Over	910	*	*	442	*	*	125	*	*	221	*	*	122	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
* Information Not Available.

TABLE 26
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	21,425	1,971	9.2	10,105	606	6.0	2,211	382	17.3	6,747	420	6.2	2,362	564	23.9
16-17 Years	585	*	*	278	*	*	55	*	*	179	*	*	73	*	*
18-19 Years	964	*	*	403	*	*	156	*	*	296	*	*	109	*	*
20-21 Years	1,149	*	*	542	*	*	155	*	*	315	*	*	137	*	*
22-24 Years	1,725	*	*	813	*	*	232	*	*	473	*	*	206	*	*
25-34 Years	5,871	*	*	2,901	*	*	757	*	*	1,512	*	*	701	*	*
35-44 Years	5,222	*	*	2,329	*	*	380	*	*	1,945	*	*	567	*	*
45-64 Years	5,132	*	*	2,444	*	*	411	*	*	1,781	*	*	497	*	*
65 & Over	778	*	*	395	*	*	66	*	*	245	*	*	72	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
* Information Not Available.

TABLE 27.
NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES
TEXARKANA
FISCAL YEAR 1983 ESTIMATES

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
804	316	95	263	804

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Item	Total	Under 18 Years
Total	11,188	4,181
White	5,982	1,734
Black	5,139	2,447
Other	67	-

NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
463	189	113	64	97

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS [1]
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Age Groups		Male		Female	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total 16 & Over	5,913	1,904	1,094	1,301	1,614

NOTE: Age breakout by groups not available.

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Individuals who will experience umemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

BALANCE OF STATE

The Balance of State consists of all areas in Arkansas not covered by the City of Little Rock and the Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium (Little River and Miller Counties).

According to the final census count, the population for the Balance of State was 2,075,334 in 1980. By 1983, the area's population is expected to total 2,158,649, reflecting a 23.6 percent gain since 1970. Eight counties are showing a decline in population from 1970 to 1983. In 1983, females should account for 51.7 percent of the total and whites 84.3 percent. Those under 22 years of age are expected to account for 34.9 percent, and those 65 and over 14.5 percent.

In Fiscal Year 1983, the unemployment rate for the Balance of State is expected to be 8.5 percent, with nonwhite females (18.8 percent) having the high rate. Thirty-seven counties in the Balance of State are currently listed as labor surplus areas.

It is anticipated that there will be 563,934 economically disadvantaged persons in the Balance of State in Fiscal Year 1983. There should be 23,055 persons considered long-term unemployed. It is projected that 244,749 different individuals will encounter a spell of unemployment in 1983.

TABLE 28
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
BALANCE OF STATE
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	1,746,233	700,380	146,877	2,125	732,105	161,840	2,406
0-4	143,409	56,285	16,655	170	53,414	16,698	187
5-9	169,899	66,779	19,536	191	63,819	19,385	189
10-14	179,047	69,785	21,174	217	66,537	21,101	233
15-19	167,030	65,449	18,646	207	64,042	18,462	224
20-21	55,174	21,283	4,386	88	24,190	5,125	101
22-24	73,786	31,910	4,538	113	32,311	4,769	146
25-29	103,426	44,927	5,523	137	45,944	6,707	188
30-34	89,203	38,195	4,830	147	39,632	6,229	170
35-39	86,852	36,268	4,737	123	39,245	6,318	161
40-44	91,673	38,405	5,120	110	40,803	7,065	170
45-49	93,882	39,328	5,359	109	41,808	7,150	128
50-54	93,731	38,980	5,820	86	41,520	7,214	111
55-59	92,392	37,772	6,300	94	40,604	7,525	97
60-64	89,026	35,255	6,311	75	39,395	7,403	87
65-69	77,234	29,413	6,276	79	33,849	7,539	78
70-74	56,977	21,462	4,689	71	25,373	5,322	60
75 & Over	77,492	29,384	6,977	108	39,119	7,828	76

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 29
CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
BALANCE OF STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	2,158,649	880,675	149,179	12,463	938,386	164,694	13,252
0-4	167,752	68,061	16,480	1,932	62,943	16,525	1,811
5-9	169,527	69,255	16,275	2,069	63,167	16,831	1,931
10-14	173,497	71,917	15,796	1,560	65,724	17,066	1,435
15-19	174,201	72,668	15,300	716	68,482	16,308	727
20-21	68,385	28,299	6,066	259	27,974	5,518	320
22-24	102,578	42,448	9,099	388	41,886	8,278	479
25-29	165,977	68,946	14,452	726	69,849	11,063	942
30-34	159,864	67,281	11,156	656	70,661	9,111	1,000
35-39	143,004	61,247	6,278	697	66,429	7,327	1,027
40-44	118,363	52,229	4,280	793	53,929	6,188	943
45-49	103,974	44,347	3,911	802	47,965	5,995	953
50-54	99,845	41,354	3,953	700	46,535	6,581	722
55-59	99,884	40,813	4,142	544	46,951	6,934	501
60-64	98,220	39,501	4,391	354	47,035	6,780	160
65-69	92,810	36,788	4,702	104	44,359	6,715	141
70-74	97,301	35,805	5,466	88	48,485	7,371	85
75 & Over	123,464	39,716	7,342	75	66,062	10,105	74

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 30
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BALANCE OF STATE
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	615,714	36,110	5.9	335,706	15,049	4.5	47,652	4,428	9.3	198,019	12,480	6.3	34,337	4,153	12.1
16-17 Years	13,852	*	*	8,164	*	*	1,290	*	*	3,717	*	*	681	*	*
18-19 Years	26,996	*	*	13,008	*	*	2,467	*	*	9,940	*	*	1,581	*	*
20-21 Years	30,981	*	*	15,487	*	*	2,230	*	*	11,544	*	*	1,720	*	*
22-24 Years	46,469	*	*	23,229	*	*	3,344	*	*	17,317	*	*	2,579	*	*
25-34 Years	130,703	*	*	75,477	*	*	8,702	*	*	39,754	*	*	6,770	*	*
35-44 Years	123,824	*	*	67,357	*	*	8,455	*	*	40,580	*	*	7,432	*	*
45-64 Years	214,377	*	*	117,112	*	*	17,676	*	*	67,634	*	*	11,955	*	*
65 & Over	28,512	*	*	15,872	*	*	3,488	*	*	7,533	*	*	1,619	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
* Information Not Available.

TABLE 31
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BALANCE OF STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	959,475	81,555	8.5	468,422	3,1907	6.8	66,064	11,574	17.5	375,109	28,706	7.7	49,881	9,368	18.8
16-17 Years	22,527	4,991	22.2	12,156	2,130	17.5	1,546	416	26.9	7,678	1,900	24.7	1,147	544	47.4
18-19 Years	38,581	8,130	21.1	18,506	2,616	14.1	2,863	1,134	39.6	15,175	3,157	20.8	2,037	1,222	60.0
20-21 Years	50,708	7,598	15.0	24,402	3,010	12.3	4,538	1,153	25.4	18,867	2,175	11.5	2,901	1,260	43.4
22-24 Years	76,063	11,398	15.0	36,604	4,514	12.3	6,807	1,730	25.4	28,301	3,263	11.5	4,351	1,890	43.4
25-34 Years	281,839	24,136	8.6	131,373	8,862	6.7	24,512	4,104	16.7	111,251	9,193	8.3	14,702	1,978	13.5
35-44 Years	221,408	12,631	5.7	106,401	5,124	4.8	10,384	1,305	12.6	94,556	4,964	5.2	10,066	1,237	12.3
45-64 Years	237,136	11,706	4.9	122,033	5,313	4.4	13,022	1,416	10.9	88,793	3,814	4.3	13,287	1,162	8.7
65 & Over	31,214	965	3.1	16,947	337	2.0	2,390	315	13.2	10,489	239	2.3	1,388	74	5.3

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
* Information Not Available.

TABLE 32.
NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES
BALANCE OF STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1983 ESTIMATES

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Item	Total	Under 18 Years
Total	563,934	222,992
White	363,933	109,494
Black	196,501	110,860
Other	3,500	2,638

NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
23,055	10,432	5,055	5,767	1,801

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS [1]
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total 16 & Over	244,749	99,501	35,645	85,408	24,195

NOTE: Breakout by age groups not available.

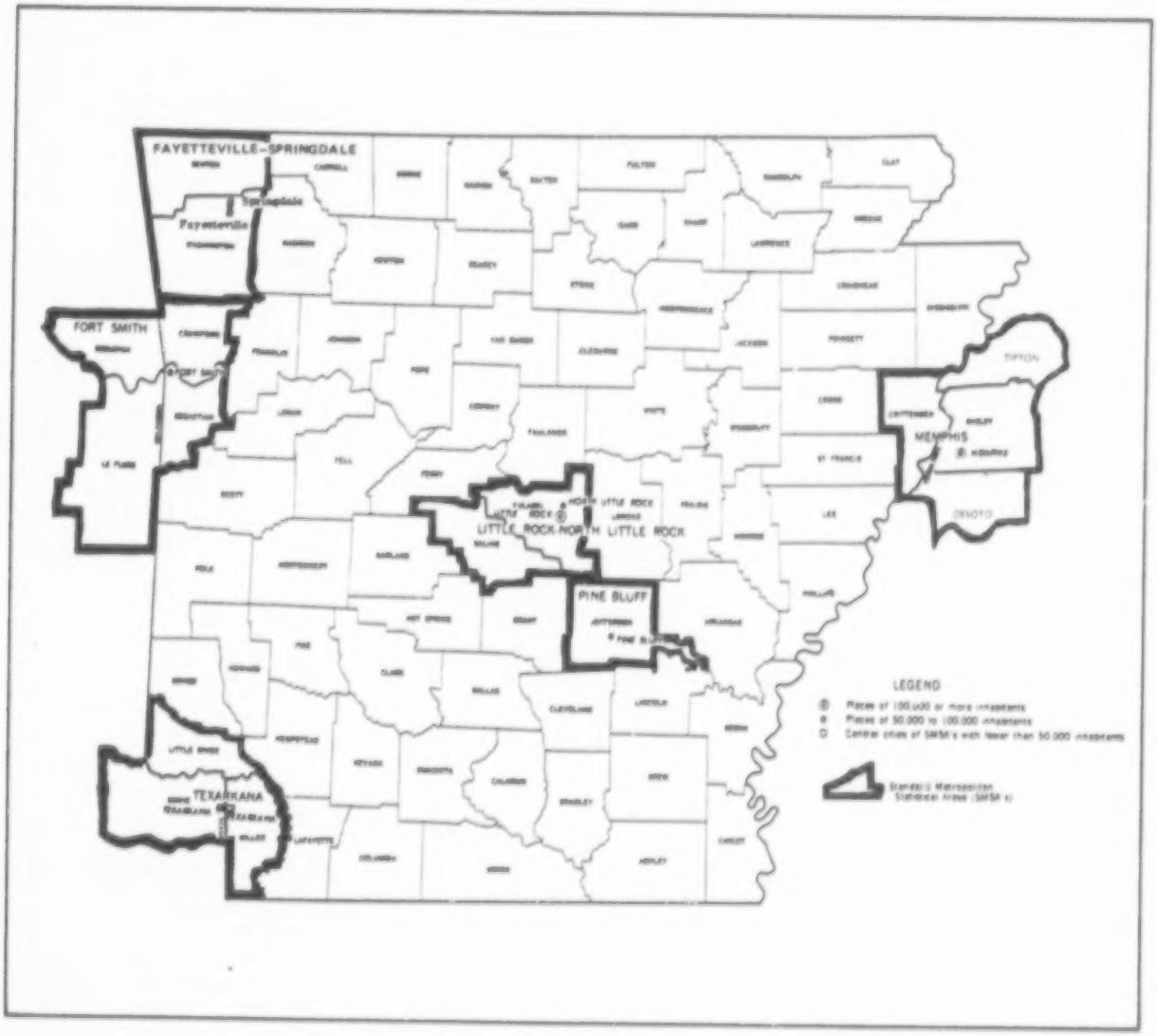
Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

INA= Information Not Available

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

MAP 3.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ARKANSAS



Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA

The Fayetteville-Springdale Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, located in the Ozark Mountains of Northwest Arkansas, is one of the fastest growing areas in Arkansas. The SMSA consists of Benton and Washington Counties and contains the cities of Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, Bentonville, and Siloam Springs.

Per capita income for 1983 is projected to be $8,963. This would be an increase of $1,544 (20.8 percent) over 1980 per capita income.

Personal income for 1983 is projected at $1,698.2 million, a 28.4 percent increase over 1980 personal income.

The final census count of 1970 shows population for Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA was 127,846. By 1983, the population is expected to total 189,471, reflectiong an increase of 48.2 percent. The population in 1983 is expected to be comprised of 33.6 percent under 22 years of age and 13.1 percent will be 65 or older.

In the Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA, the civilian labor force averaged 50,374 during 1970. Of this total, 1,910 were unemployed with an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent. Fiscal Year figures for 1983 project the labor force to be 84,475, a 34,101 increase over 1970. The unemployed is expected to be 4,308, or 5.1 percent, for 1983.

It is anticipated that 31,452 persons will be economically disadvantaged in the Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA. Of this total, 29.6 percent will be under 18 years of age, and nonwhite should account for approximately four percent.

In Fiscal Year 1983, over one-half (5.4 percent) of all unemployed persons in the Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA should be considered long-termed unemployed.

Table 33.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
State of Arkansas and Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA
1980 and 1983

Item	1980[1]	1983[2]
Per Capita Income:		
Arkansas	$7,185	$8,922
Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA	7,419	8,963
Personal Income: (In Millions)		
Arkansas	$16,461.9	$21,136.9
Fayetteville-Springdale SMSA	1,322.5	1,698.2

1 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982.

2 Arkansas Employment Secuirty Division, Research and Analysis Section.

TABLE 34
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE SMSA
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	127,846	62,420	326	358	64,073	318	351
0-4	10,193	5,159	22	42	4,912	26	32
5-9	11,127	5,710	29	30	5,297	26	35
10-14	11,391	5,739	34	28	5,518	31	41
15-19	13,127	6,571	60	25	6,405	40	26
20-21	5,506	2,740	24	17	2,690	22	13
22-24	8,259	4,108	38	27	4,033	33	20
25-29	8,892	4,437	18	36	4,341	20	40
30-34	6,666	3,277	15	37	3,303	15	19
35-39	6,453	3,125	13	19	3,262	10	24
40-44	6,335	3,069	11	25	3,199	9	22
45-49	6,542	3,160	12	10	3,323	19	18
50-54	6,120	2,956	9	10	3,141	14	10
55-59	6,200	2,949	13	15	3,189	18	16
60-64	5,891	2,745	8	9	3,106	9	14
65-69	5,197	2,352	3	9	2,814	7	12
70-74	3,929	1,780	5	7	2,125	8	4
75 & Over	6,018	2,563	12	12	3,415	11	5

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 35
PROJECTED CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	189,471	90,177	1,047	2,302	93,433	732	1,780
0-4	15,069	7,391	83	239	7,055	75	226
5-9	13,344	6,552	74	193	6,283	65	178
10-14	12,228	6,065	73	137	5,805	51	98
15-19	15,149	7,667	108	123	7,100	51	101
20-21	7,809	3,934	61	59	3,660	27	68
22-24	11,713	5,900	90	89	5,491	39	103
25-29	21,075	10,336	168	195	10,150	63	164
30-34	17,988	8,753	144	174	8,707	63	148
35-39	12,857	6,061	91	238	6,251	78	137
40-44	9,105	4,211	42	304	4,387	39	122
45-49	7,398	3,462	34	261	3,483	28	131
50-54	6,975	3,234	27	157	3,443	18	94
55-59	6,961	3,167	8	66	3,626	19	76
60-64	7,043	3,132	11	37	3,791	38	34
65-69	6,983	3,106	9	2	3,794	40	33
70-74	7,863	3,389	12	9	4,374	25	55
75 & Over	9,910	3,816	13	18	6,034	15	14

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 36
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE SMSA
1970

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	50,374	1,910	3.8	30,462	938	3.1	366	18	4.9	19,382	949	4.9	164	5	3.0
16-17 Years	1,441	*	*	930	*	*	14	*	*	497	*	*	0	*	*
18-19 Years	2,685	*	*	1,518	*	*	23	*	*	1,128	*	*	16	*	*
20-21 Years	3,177	*	*	1,618	*	*	24	*	*	1,462	*	*	10	*	*
22-24 Years	4,767	*	*	2,521	*	*	37	*	*	2,193	*	*	16	*	*
25-34 Years	11,105	*	*	6,979	*	*	112	*	*	3,975	*	*	39	*	*
35-44 Years	9,427	*	*	5,902	*	*	67	*	*	3,425	*	*	33	*	*
45-64 Years	15,386	*	*	9,435	*	*	66	*	*	5,843	*	*	42	*	*
65 & Over	2,386	*	*	1,496	*	*	23	*	*	859	*	*	8	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

* Information Not Available,

TABLE 37
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	84,475	4,308	5.1	43,782	1,962	4.5	1,740	123	7.1	38,224	2,176	5.7	728	48	6.6
16-17 Years	2,712	*	*	1,543	*	*	28	*	*	1,141	*	*	-	*	*
18-19 Years	2,715	*	*	1,447	*	*	20	*	*	1,201	*	*	47	*	*
20-21 Years	4,831	*	*	2,383	*	*	83	*	*	2,336	*	*	29	*	*
22-24 Years	7,246	*	*	3,575	*	*	126	*	*	3,503	*	*	43	*	*
25-34 Years	31,156	*	*	15,902	*	*	462	*	*	14,591	*	*	201	*	*
35-44 Years	17,258	*	*	8,700	*	*	555	*	*	7,756	*	*	248	*	*
45-64 Years	15,843	*	*	8,676	*	*	448	*	*	6,589	*	*	131	*	*
65 & Over	2,713	*	*	1,556	*	*	20	*	*	1,108	*	*	29	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

* Information Not Available,

TABLE 38.
NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983 ESTIMATES

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
3,716	1,793	31	1,868	24

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Item	Total	Under 18 Years
Total	31,452	9,303
White	30,316	8,616
Black	645	281
Other	491	406

NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhtie	White	Nonwhite
835	525	27	275	8

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF DIFFERINT INDIVIDUALS [1]
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total 16 & Over	15,337	7,392	368	7,424	153

NOTE: Breakout by age groups not available.

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

FORT SMITH SMSA

The Fort Smith Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Crawford and Sebastian Counties in Western Arkansas, and LeFlore and Sequoyah Counties in Eastern Oklahoma. The largest cities are Fort Smith, in Sebastain County; Van Buren, in Crawford County; Poteau, in LeFlore County; and Sallisaw, in Sequoyah County.

Per capita income for 1983 is projected to be $8,635. This would be an increase of $1577 (22.3 percent) over 1980 per capita income.

Personal income for 1983 is projected at $1,848.2 million, a 28.4 percent increase over 1980 personal income.

The final census count of 1970 shows population for Fort Smith SMSA was 160,421. By 1983, the population is expected to total 214,035, reflecting an increase of 33.4 percent. The population in 1983 is expected to be comprised of 35.1 percent under 22 years of age and thirteen percent 65 or older.

In the Fort Smith SMSA the civilian labor force averaged 58,169 during 1970. Of this total, 2,788 were unemployed with an unemployment rate of 4.8 per cent. Fiscal Year figures for 1983 project the labor force to be 93,775, a 35,606 increase over 1970. The unemployed is expected to be 7,877 or 8.4 percent for 1983.

It is anticipated that 47,537 persons will be economically disadvantaged in Fort Smith SMSA. Of the total, 38.9 percent will be under 18 years of age and non white should account for 16.2 percent.

In Fiscal Year 1983, 8.3 percent of all unemployed persons in Fort Smith SMSA should be considered long term unemployed.

Table 39.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
State of Arkansas and Fort Smith SMSA
1980 and 1983

Item	1980[1]	1983[2]
Per Capita Income:		
Arkansas	$7,185	$8,922
Fort Smith SMSA	7,058	8,635
Personal Income: (In Millions)		
Arkansas	$16,461.9	$21,136.9
Fort Smith SMSA	1,439.2	1,848.2

1 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April, 1982.

2 Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

TABLE 40

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
FORT SMITH SMSA
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	160,421	72,274	3,140	1,951	77,350	3,601	2,105
0-4	13,501	6,383	359	200	5,999	366	194
5-9	15,932	7,463	466	237	7,127	416	223
10-14	16,272	7 622	410	239	7,314	442	245
15-19	14,074	6,471	384	206	6,453	362	198
20-21	4,198	1,777	70	44	2,158	89	60
22-24	6,297	2,665	104	68	3,238	134	88
25-29	10,082	4,716	124	103	4,822	182	135
30-34	8,826	4,026	114	89	4,363	129	105
35-39	8,218	3,778	91	92	4,019	142	96
40-44	8,603	3,986	115	80	4,184	152	86
45-49	9,261	4,147	125	85	4,613	177	114
50-54	8,396	4,158	137	88	4,257	153	103
55-59	8,523	3,840	158	91	4,148	188	98
60-64	8,017	3,474	129	83	4,063	166	102
65-69	6.871	2,816	118	102	3,591	163	81
70-74	5,056	2,018	93	71	2,660	131	83
75 & Over	7,794	2,934	143	73	4,341	209	94

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 41

PROJECTED CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
FORT SMITH SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	214,035	92,669	3,309	6,885	100,218	3,979	6,974
0-4	17,244	7,469	411	928	7,155	401	881
5-9	17,155	7,308	402	1,010	7,091	392	952
10-14	16,902	7,278	371	905	7,196	376	775
15-19	16,908	7,488	360	663	7,472	370	554
20-21	6,835	3,093	139	223	3,005	138	238
22-24	10,252	4,639	207	334	4,507	206	357
25-29	17,441	8,115	273	589	7,671	280	513
30-34	17,021	7,723	222	573	7,821	225	457
35-39	15,305	6,754	143	330	7,442	187	449
40-44	12,528	5,484	82	274	6,057	139	493
45-49	10,111	4,327	69	282	4,976	114	343
50-54	9,541	4,141	84	237	4,710	143	226
55-59	9,614	4,099	107	147	4,921	169	171
60-64	9,307	3,955	92	136	4,801	164	159
65-69	8,103	3,508	107	93	4,100	149	146
70-74	8,481	3,418	117	77	4,521	210	138
75 & Over	11,289	3,871	124	85	6,770	319	121

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 42
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
FORT SMITH SMSA
1970

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	58,169	2,788	4.8	35,063	1,398	4.0	1,701	131	7.7	19,982	1,157	5.8	1,423	102	7.0
16-17 Years	1,421	195	13.7	925	100	10.8	44	15	34.1	425	70	16.5	27	10	37.0
18-19 Years	2,411	265	11.0	1,349	123	9.1	51	7	13.7	948	122	12.9	63	13	20.6
20-21 Years	2,805	235	8.4	1,539	105	6.8	96	9	9.4	1,100	113	10.3	70	8	11.4
22-24 Years	4,207	352	8.4	2,309	157	6.8	143	14	9.8	1,650	169	10.2	105	12	11.4
25-34 Years	12,692	580	4.6	8,105	289	3.6	286	36	12.6	4,010	220	5.5	291	35	12.0
35-44 Years	11,745	403	3.4	7,197	248	3.4	326	14	4.3	3,939	134	3.4	283	7	2.5
45-64 Years	20,556	691	3.4	12,119	355	2.9	650	36	5.5	7,119	283	4.0	468	17	3.6
65 & Over	2,532	67	2.6	1,520	21	1.4	105	0	0.0	791	46	5.8	116	0	0.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

TABLE 43
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
FORT SMITH SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	93,775	7,877	8.4	49,187	3,519	7.2	3,782	761	20.1	37,715	3,132	8.3	3,092	465	15.0
16-17 Years	2,343	597	25.5	1,332	236	17.7	105	55	52.4	843	252	29.9	63	53	84.1
18-19 Years	4,177	761	18.4	2,202	315	14.3	147	34	19.5	1,633	346	21.2	144	66	45.8
20-21 Years	5,190	751	14.5	2,789	331	11.9	272	49	18.0	1,961	322	16.4	167	49	29.3
22-24 Years	7,784	1,126	14.5	4,184	496	11.9	409	75	18.3	2,941	483	16.4	251	73	29.1
25-34 Years	28,008	2,611	9.3	14,628	1,101	7.5	1,422	433	30.5	11,095	928	8.4	863	150	17.4
35-44 Years	21,930	1,064	4.9	10,933	601	5.5	659	56	8.5	9,510	373	3.9	828	35	4.2
45-64 Years	21,722	919	4.2	11,579	426	3.7	693	60	8.7	8,795	394	4.5	655	39	6.0
65 & Over	2,671	48	1.8	1,540	13	0.8	73	0	-	937	35	3.7	121	0	0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

TABLE 44
NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICE
FORT SMITH SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983 ESTIMATES

EMPLOYED FOR PART-TIME ECONOMIC REASONS

Total	MALE		FEMALE	
	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE
3987	1939	140	1728	180

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Item	Total	Under 18 Years
Total	47,537	18,471
White	39,831	13,735
Black	4,416	2,553
Other	3,290	2,183

NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Total	MALE		FEMALE	
	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE
2216	1185	193	720	118

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS [1]
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Age Groups	Total	WHITE		NONWHITE	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Total 16 & Over	26,631	10,563	9,405	2,269	1,394
16-17 years	1,688	665	705	163	155
18-19	2,151	888	969	102	192
20-21	2,120	930	903	145	142
22-24	3,185	1,395	1,354	223	213
25-34	7,428	3,094	2,606	1,290	438
35-44	3,603	1,944	1,363	166	130
45-64	3,271	1,594	1,373	180	124
65 & Over	185	53	132	0	0

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK SMSA

The Little Rock-North Little Rock Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is composed of Pulaski and Saline Counties and includes four major cities--Little Rock, North Little Rock, Jacksonville, and Benton. Little Rock is the States's center for government, industry, commerce, and transportation. It is also the base of operations for several railroad, trucking, communications, and utility companies.

Per capita income for 1983 is projected to be $11,505. This would be an increase of $2,320 (25.3 percent) over 1980 per capita income.

The final census count 1970 shows population for Little Rock-North Little RockSMSA was 323,296. By 1983, the population is expected to total 404,456, reflecting an increase of 25.1 percent. The population in 1983 is expected to be comprised of 36.6 percent under 22 years of age and 10.3 will be 65 or older.

In the Little Rock-North Little Rock SMSA the civilian labor force averaged 126,381 during 1970. Of this total, 4115 were unemployed with an unemployment rate of 3.3. Estimates for 1983 show the labor force to be 205,550, a 79,169 increase over 1970.

It is anticipated that 63,419 persons will be economically disadvantaged in the Little Rock-North Little Rock SMSA. Of this total, 41.1 percent will be under 18 years of age, and nonwhite should account for 54.9 percent.

In Fiscal Year 1983, 7.7 percent of all unemployed persons in the Little Rock-North Little Rock SMSA should be considered long termed unemployed.

Table 45.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
State of Arkansas and Little Rock-North Little Rock SMSA
1980 and 1983

Item	1980[1]	1983[2]
Per Capita Income:		
Arkansas	$7,185	$8,922
Little Rock North Little Rock SMSA	9,185	11,505
Personal Income: (In Millions)		
Arkansas	16,461.9	21,136.9
Little Rock North Little Rock SMSA	3,642.0	4,653.4

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April, 1982.

[2] Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Anaylsis Section.

TABLE 46

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK SMSA
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	323,296	126,982	28,118	375	135,716	31,652	453
0-4	27,649	10,854	3,138	25	10,437	3,154	41
5-9	32,499	12,777	3,692	36	12,254	3,705	35
10-14	32,929	12,788	3,869	31	12,420	3,783	38
15-19	27,980	10,368	3,232	25	10,877	3,451	27
20-21	10,912	4,274	872	22	4,679	1,043	22
22-24	16,367	6,411	1,308	34	7,018	1,565	31
25-29	23,515	9,829	1,557	36	10,250	1,788	55
30-34	19,835	8,410	1,182	29	8,532	1,646	36
35-39	18,482	7,772	1,184	27	8,069	1,391	39
40-44	18,918	7,834	1,129	21	8,439	1,459	36
45-49	19,037	8,046	1,150	21	8,324	1,476	20
50-54	17,283	7,168	1,190	13	7,543	1,355	14
55-59	15,042	6,058	1,106	8	6,537	1,322	11
60-64	13,221	4,881	991	11	6,042	1,278	18
65-69	10,700	3,658	912	8	4,892	1,220	10
70-74	7,341	2,564	676	9	3,781	803	8
75 & Over	11,086	3,290	930	19	5,622	1,213	12

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 47

PROJECTED CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	404,456	146,408	40,721	2,846	163,906	46,786	3,790
0-4	35,669	12,192	5,339	405	11,996	5,304	433
5-9	34,664	11,515	5,281	427	11,653	5,316	472
10-14	31,895	10,769	4,622	270	11,204	4,736	295
15-19	31,562	11,563	3,947	99	11,738	4,103	113
20-21	14,312	5,545	1,598	43	5,364	1,697	65
22-24	21,467	8,316	2,397	64	8,047	2,547	96
25-29	36,638	14,581	3,736	141	13,869	4,124	188
30-34	33,395	12,881	3,052	161	13,492	3,664	143
35-39	28,518	10,260	2,120	195	12,835	2,902	206
40-44	23,178	8,584	1,583	191	10,337	2,146	338
45-49	19,371	7,118	1,274	240	8,473	1,867	400
50-54	18,023	6,526	1,138	283	8,016	1,608	452
55-59	18,078	6,833	1,037	148	8,115	1,520	425
60-64	16,073	6,229	949	124	7,299	1,361	111
65-69	13,288	5,036	857	44	6,180	1,138	33
70-74	12,503	4,197	795	7	6,320	1,173	11
75 & Over	15,822	4,263	997	6	8,969	1,580	8

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 48
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK SMSA
1970

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	126,381	4,115	3.3	64,130	1,470	2.3	10,174	586	5.8	42,803	1,453	3.4	9,274	606	6.5
16 17 Years	2,669	317	11.9	1,526	131	8.6	278	23	8.3	805	153	19.0	60	10	16.7
18 19 Years	4,629	526	11.4	1,812	156	8.6	444	56	12.6	1,979	229	11.6	394	85	21.6
20 21 Years	6,658	394	5.9	2,834	149	5.3	536	62	11.6	2,707	104	3.8	581	79	13.6
22 24 Years	9,989	591	5.9	4,252	224	5.3	805	93	11.6	4,061	156	3.8	871	118	13.5
25 34 Years	29,487	821	2.8	16,081	207	1.3	2,356	149	6.3	8,921	319	3.6	2,129	146	6.9
35 44 Years	25,954	523	2.0	13,516	169	1.3	1,880	62	3.3	8 543	209	2.3	2,015	92	4.6
45 64 Years	42,082	836	2.0	21,729	402	1.9	3,317	121	3.6	14,149	237	1.7	2,887	76	2.6
65 & Over	4,913	107	2.2	2,380	32	1.3	558	20	3.6	1,638	55	3.4	337	0	0.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

TABLE 49
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	205,550	14,594	7.1	88,682	4,364	4.9	18,925	2,985	15.8	77,911	4,537	5.8	20,031	2,708	13.5
16 17 Years	4,429	1,142	25.8	2,154	368	17.1	488	76	15.6	1,645	640	38.9	142	57	40.1
18 19 Years	8,147	1,814	22.3	3,292	539	16.4	716	187	26.1	3,463	745	21.5	676	344	50.9
20 21 Years	12,027	1,655	13.8	5,344	594	11.1	1,340	359	26.8	4,230	294	7.0	1,113	408	36.7
22 24 Years	18,040	2,482	13.8	8,015	890	11.1	2,011	539	26.8	6,345	441	7.0	1,668	612	36.7
25 34 Years	62,637	4,210	6.7	26,913	886	3.3	6,706	1,257	18.7	22,550	1,390	6.2	6,469	677	10.5
35 44 Years	45,573	1,679	3.7	18,467	447	2.4	3,518	279	7.9	19,047	580	3.0	4,540	372	8.2
45 64 Years	49,180	1,509	3.1	21,845	615	2.8	3,752	263	7.0	18,463	394	2.1	5,119	237	4.6
65 & Over	5,517	103	1.9	2,652	26	1.0	394	24	6.1	2,167	54	2.5	305	0	0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

TABLE 50.
NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICES
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983 ESTIMATES

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

Total	MALE		FEMALE	
	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE
10,097	3,924	909	4,019	1,245

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Item	Total	18 Years & Under
TOTAL	63,419	26,047
White	28,615	7,892
Black	34,443	17,889
Other	361	266

NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Total	MALE		FEMALE	
	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE
3,384	1,224	965	592	603

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS
16 YEARS OLD AND OLDER

Age Groups	Total	WHITE		NONWHITE	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Total 16 & Over	43,782	14,375	13,848	8,152	7,407
16-17 years	3,153	1,035	1,759	204	155
18-19	5,012	1,523	2,050	514	925
20-21	4,544	1,668	803	978	1,095
22-24	6,817	2,501	1,205	1,476	1,635
25-34	12,779	3,407	4,127	3,432	1,813
35-44	5,698	1,739	2,202	758	999
45-64	5,399	2,401	1,496	717	785
65 & Over	380	101	206	73	0

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Individuals who will experience unemployment at sometime during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

PINE BLUFF SMSA

The Pine Bluff Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is located in the farming delta of Southwest Arkansas, and is bisected by the Arkansas River. This SMSA consists entirely of Jefferson County, and its principal city is Pine Bluff. The Pine Bluff SMSA is the state's smallest in both population and land area, but one of the most well-balanced counties in the State in agriculture and industry.

Per capita income for 1983 is projected to be $9,712. This would be an increase of $2,198 (29.3) over 1980 per capita income.

Personal income for 1983 is projected at $877.2 million a 28.4 percent increase over 1980 personal income.

The final census count of 1970 shows population for Pine Bluff SMSA was 85,329. By 1983, the population is expected to total 90,320, reflecting an increase of only 5.8 percent. The population in 1983 is expected to be comprised of 37.8 percent under 22 years of age and 12.3 percent will be 65 or older.

In the Pine Bluff SMSA the civilian labor force averaged 29,372 during 1970. Of this total, 1819 were unemployed with an unemployment rate of 6.2 percent. Fiscal Year figures for 1983 projected the labor force to be 42,550, a 13,178 increase over 1970. The unemployed is expected to be 3,957, or 9.3 percent for 1983.

It is anticipated that 25,244 persons will be economically disadvantaged in the Pine Bluff SMSA. Of the total, 45.7 percent will be under 18 years of age and nonwhite should account for 76.5 percent.

In Fiscal Year 1983, nine percent of all unemployed persons in the Pine Bluff SMSA should be considered long termed unemployed.

Table 51.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
State of Arkansas and Pine Bluff SMSA
1980 and 1983

Item	1980[1]	1983[2]
Per Capita Income:		
Arkansas	$7,185	$8,922
Pine Bluff SMSA	7,514	9,712
Personal Income: (In Millions)		
Arkansas	$16,461.9	$21,136.9
Pine Bluff SMSA	683.2	877.2

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982.

[2] Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Anaylsis Section.

TABLE 52

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
PINE BLUFF SMSA
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	85,329	24,681	16,289	91	25,846	18,304	118
0-4	7,833	2,178	1,747	6	2,063	1,832	7
5-9	8,997	2,501	2,032	7	2,444	2,006	7
10-14	9,414	2,563	2,219	8	2,377	2,229	18
15-19	8,916	2,234	2,259	14	2,057	2,338	14
20-21	2,805	691	630	2	810	667	5
22-24	4,208	1,037	946	1	1,216	1,000	8
25-29	5,017	1,849	596	5	1,857	703	7
30-34	4,263	1,561	503	4	1,527	664	4
35-39	4,031	1,394	481	5	1,481	663	7
40-44	4,559	1,476	538	11	1,693	831	10
45-49	4,486	1,588	564	4	1,543	782	5
50-54	4,284	1,427	651	1	1,473	724	8
55-59	4,080	1,303	659	6	1,277	826	9
60-64	3,615	1,021	597	1	1,214	781	1
65-69	3,176	729	645	7	990	803	2
70-74	2,276	523	486	3	710	553	1
75 & Over	3,369	606	736	6	1,114	902	5

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 53

PROJECTED CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
PINE BLUFF SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	90,320	25,626	17,184	424	27,188	19,491	406
0-4	7,938	2,010	2,029	28	1,844	2,001	26
5-9	7,645	1,998	1,880	34	1,810	1,893	30
10-14	7,456	2,041	1,690	23	1,857	1,806	39
15-19	7,858	2,110	1,775	0	2,000	1,945	28
20-21	3,264	832	790	3	841	798	0
22-24	4,896	1,247	1,185	4	1,262	1,198	0
25-29	7,859	2,125	1,858	20	2,051	1,805	0
30-34	6,790	2,066	1,368	29	1,918	1,380	29
35-39	5,742	1,895	877	45	1,928	934	63
40-44	4,375	1,708	402	53	1,602	539	72
45-49	3,755	1,324	349	31	1,409	577	64
50-54	4,005	1,291	399	30	1,590	696	0
55-59	4,033	1,273	409	65	1,530	756	0
60-64	3,601	1,125	413	30	1,357	659	19
65-69	3,340	915	478	6	1,241	671	28
70-74	3,408	844	550	12	1,227	772	3
75 & Over	4,354	823	732	11	1,720	1,060	7

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 54
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
PINE BLUFF SMSA
1970

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	29,372	1,819	6.2	13,140	488	3.7	5,148	451	8.8	7,238	454	6.3	3,846	426	11.1
16 17 Years	744	191	25.7	295	56	19.0	188	52	27.7	174	56	32.2	87	27	31.0
18 19 Years	1,121	203	18.1	351	35	10.0	242	49	20.2	273	48	17.6	255	71	27.8
20 21 Years	1,464	148	10.1	562	27	4.8	272	35	12.9	390	28	7.2	240	58	24.2
22 24 Years	2,197	222	10.1	844	41	4.9	408	52	12.7	586	43	7.3	359	86	24.0
25 34 Years	6,087	286	4.7	3,187	76	2.4	837	51	6.1	1,399	92	6.6	664	67	10.1
35 44 Years	6,124	259	4.2	2,732	48	1.8	941	60	6.4	1,622	87	5.4	829	64	7.7
45 64 Years	10,378	445	4.3	4,740	174	3.7	1,928	133	6.9	2,454	85	3.5	1,256	55	4.4
65 & Over	1,257	65	5.2	429	31	7.2	332	19	5.7	340	15	4.4	156	0	0.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

TABLE 55
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
PINE BLUFF SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	42,550	3,957	9.3	16,444	869	5.3	7,611	1,200	15.8	12,112	864	7.1	6,384	1,025	16.1
16 17 Years	1,170	451	38.5	414	114	27.5	215	90	41.9	365	159	43.6	176	88	50.0
18 19 Years	1,703	383	22.5	792	109	13.8	239	80	33.5	450	97	21.6	222	97	43.7
20 21 Years	2,215	383	17.3	815	61	7.5	425	100	23.5	578	50	8.7	400	172	43.0
22 24 Years	3,322	575	17.3	1,222	90	7.4	638	235	23.7	868	76	8.8	592	257	43.4
25 34 Years	12,848	1,119	8.7	4,107	182	4.4	3,120	449	14.4	3,224	242	7.5	2,397	246	10.3
35 44 Years	8,774	479	5.5	3,531	87	2.5	1,334	163	12.2	2,885	133	4.6	1,025	95	9.3
45 64 Years	11,006	513	4.7	4,912	200	4.1	1,390	147	10.6	3,267	95	2.9	1,435	71	4.9
65 & Over	1,511	54	3.6	651	25	3.8	249	19	7.6	475	10	2.1	137	0	0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

TABLE 56.
NEED FOR MANPOWER SERVICE
PINE BLUFF SMSA
FISCAL YEAR 1983 ESTIMATES

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS

Total	MALE		FEMALE	
	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE
1875	616	328	534	397

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Item	Total	Under 18 Years
TOTAL	25,244	11,543
White	5,922	1,871
Black	19,299	9,672
Other	23	-

NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Total	MALE		FEMALE	
	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE
1071	257	388	165	261

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Age Groups	Total	WHITE		NONWHITE	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Total 16 & Over	11,871	3,003	2,267	3,562	3,039
16-17 years	1,248	339	384	267	258
18-19	1,081	324	234	239	284
20-21	1,100	180	122	296	502
22-24	1,629	267	161	449	752
25-34	3,315	679	586	1,332	718
35-44	1,516	358	398	484	276
45-64	1,763	757	319	438	249
65 & Over	219	99	63	57	0

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1.
PER CAPITA INCOME
BY COUNTY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1980 AND 1983

Counties	1980 [1]	1983 [2]	Counties	1980 [1]	1983 [2]
Arkansas	7974	10,069	Lincoln	4821	6084
Ashley	6430	8119	Little River	6714	8600
Baxter	7536	8909	Logan	6003	7313
Benton	7921	9569	Lonoke	7075	8334
Boone	7434	8786	Madison	5787	6839
Bradley	6484	8189	Marion	5820	6879
Calhoun	5556	7069	Miller	6837	8753
Carroll	6720	7940	Mississippi	6552	8831
Chicot	4523	5859	Monroe	5765	7686
Clark	6591	8136	Montgomery	5406	6677
Clay	6178	7621	Nevada	6239	7931
Cleburne	6271	7556	Newton	3717	4393
Cleveland	5793	7320	Ouachita	7197	9296
Columbia	7182	9131	Perry	5796	7153
Conway	6436	7940	Phillips	5337	7195
Craighead	7231	8834	Pike	6020	7433
Crawford	6012	7345	Poinsett	6503	8017
Crittenden	6372	7889	Polk	6021	7332
Cross	6423	7923	Pope	6534	8062
Dallas	6485	8248	Prairie	5746	7421
Desha	5707	7205	Pulaski	9574	12,074
Drew	5747	7259	Randolph	5735	6873
Faulkner	6466	7601	St. Francis	6130	7749
Franklin	6082	7405	Saline	6681	8018
Fulton	4944	5949	Scott	5632	6863
Garland	8156	9921	Searcy	4521	5346
Grant	6900	8720	Sebastian	8750	10,856
Greene	6900	8720	Sevier	6037	7679
Hempstead	6479	8237	Sharp	6203	7471
Hot Spring	7274	8975	Stone	4748	5716
Howard	7980	10,150	Union	8405	10,684
Independence	6928	8342	Van Buren	5209	6271
Izard	6415	7727	Washington	7026	8488
Jackson	6260	7541	White	6431	7748
Jefferson	7514	9712	Woodruff	6327	8220
Johnson	6130	7563	Yell	6207	7660
Lafayette	5826	7398			
Lawrence	6665	8216	STATE	7185	8922
Lee	4665	6419			

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982

[2] Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
BY COUNTY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1980 AND 1983
(IN MILLIONS)

Counties	1980 [1]	1983 [2]	Counties	1980 [1]	1983 [2]
Arkansas	193.2	248.1	Lincoln	64.6	82.9
Ashley	171.0	219.6	Little River	93.9	120.6
Baxter	207.0	265.8	Logan	121.2	155.6
Benton	620.2	796.3	Lonoke	244.8	314.3
Boone	194.2	249.4	Madison	66.0	84.7
Bradley	89.7	115.2	Marion	66.1	84.9
Calhoun	33.9	43.5	Miller	258.8	332.3
Carroll	109.1	140.1	Mississippi	390.9	501.9
Chicot	80.7	103.6	Monroe	81.2	104.3
Clark	154.1	197.9	Montgomery	42.1	54.1
Clay	127.7	164.0	Nevada	69.4	89.1
Cleburne	106.3	136.5	Newton	28.9	37.1
Cleveland	45.7	58.7	Ouachita	220.3	282.9
Columbia	191.8	246.3	Perry	42.2	54.2
Conway	125.8	161.5	Phillips	186.0	238.8
Craighead	458.2	588.3	Pike	62.6	80.4
Crawford	222.3	285.4	Poinsett	176.2	226.2
Crittenden	313.6	402.7	Polk	102.6	131.7
Cross	131.6	169.0	Pope	255.4	327.9
Dallas	68.4	87.8	Prairie	58.4	75.0
Desha	113.0	145.1	Pulaski	3,269.9	4,198.7
Drew	103.2	132.5	Randolph	96.8	124.2
Faulkner	299.4	384.4	St. Francis	189.6	243.4
Franklin	89.6	115.0	Saline	354.1	454.7
Fulton	49.4	63.4	Scott	54.7	70.2
Garland	571.6	734.0	Searcy	40.1	51.5
Grant	90.0	115.6	Sebastian	834.0	1,070.8
Greene	196.7	252.6	Sevier	85.1	109.3
Hempstead	153.5	197.1	Sharp	90.8	116.6
Hot Spring	195.5	251.0	Stone	42.9	55.1
Howard	107.7	138.3	Union	421.1	540.7
Independence	209.3	268.7	Van Buren	69.7	89.5
Izard	69.2	88.9	Washington	702.4	901.9
Jackson	135.8	174.4	White	327.7	420.8
Jefferson	683.2	877.2	Woodruff	71.2	91.4
Johnson	107.0	137.4	Yell	105.9	136.0
Lafayette	59.6	76.5			
Lawrence	123.2	158.2	TOTAL	16,461.9	21,136.9
Lee	72.7	93.3			

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982.

[2] Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.
COUNTY POPULATION
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970, 1980 AND 1983

Counties	April 1, 1970 (Cenus) 1	1980 2	1983 Projection 3	Change 1970 to 1983 Number	Change 1970 to 1983 Percent
Arkansas	23,347	24,175	24,639	1292	5.5
Ashley	24,976	26,538	27,047	2071	8.3
Baxter	15,319	27,409	29,847	14,528	94.8
Benton	50,476	78,115	83,219	32,743	64.9
Boone	19,073	26,067	28,385	9312	48.8
Bradley	12,778	13,803	14,068	1290	10.1
Calhoun	5,573	6,079	6154	581	10.4
Carroll	12,301	16,203	17,644	5343	43.4
Chicot	18,164	17,793	17,682	-482	-2.7
Clark	21,537	23,326	24,324	2787	12.9
Clay	18,771	20,616	21,519	2748	14.6
Cleburne	10,349	16,909	18,066	7717	74.6
Cleveland	6,605	7,868	8019	1414	21.4
Columbia	25,952	26,644	26,975	1023	3.9
Conway	16,805	19,505	20,340	3535	21.0
Craighead	52,068	63,239	66,592	14,524	27.9
Crawford	25,677	36,892	38,857	13,180	51.3
Crittenden	48,106	49,499	51,048	2942	6.1
Cross	19,783	20,434	21,329	1546	7.8
Dallas	10,022	10,515	10,645	623	6.2
Desha	18,761	19,760	20,139	1378	7.3
Drew	15,157	17,910	18,253	3096	20.4
Faulkner	31,578	46,192	50,572	18,994	60.1
Franklin	11,301	14,705	15,531	4230	37.4
Fulton	7,699	9,975	10,658	2959	38.4
Garland	54,131	70,513	73,985	19,854	36.7
Grant	9,711	13,008	13,257	3546	36.5
Greene	24,765	30,744	32,592	7827	31.6
Hempstead	19,308	23,635	23,928	4620	23.9
Hot Spring	21,963	26,819	27,966	6003	27.3
Howard	11,412	13,459	13,626	2214	19.4
Independence	22,723	30,147	32,210	9487	41.8
Izard	7,381	10,768	11,505	4124	55.9
Jackson	20,452	21,646	23,127	2675	13.1
Jefferson	85,329	90,718	90,320	4991	5.8
Johnson	13,630	17,423	18,168	4538	33.3
Lafayette	10,018	10,213	10,340	322	3.2
Lawrence	16,320	18,447	19,255	2935	18.0
Lee	18,884	15,539	14,535	-4349	-23.0
Lincoln	12,913	13,369	13,625	712	5.5
Little River	11,194	13,952	14,024	2830	25.3
Logan	16,789	20,144	21,276	4487	26.7
Lonoke	26,249	34,518	37,712	11,463	43.7
Madison	9,453	11,373	12,384	2931	31.0

APPENDIX TABLE 3.
COUNTY POPULATION
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970, 1980 AND 1983
(CONTINUED)

Counties	April 1, 1970 (Census)[1]	1980 [2]	1983 Projection[3]	Change 1970 to 1983 Number	Percent
Marion	7,000	11,334	12,342	5342	76.3
Miller	33,385	37,766	37,962	4577	13.7
Mississippi	62,060	59,517	56,832	-5228	-8.4
Monroe	15,657	14,052	13,570	-2087	-13.3
Montgomery	5,821	7,771	8,103	2282	39.2
Nevada	10,111	11,097	11,235	1124	11.1
Newton	5,844	7,756	8,446	2602	44.5
Ouachita	30,896	30,541	30,434	-462	-1.5
Perry	5,634	7,266	7,577	1943	34.5
Phillips	40,046	34,772	33,190	-6856	-17.1
Pike	8,711	10,373	10,817	2106	24.2
Poinsett	26,843	27,032	28,216	1373	5.1
Polk	13,297	17,007	17,962	4665	35.1
Pope	28,607	39,021	40,673	12066	42.2
Prairie	10,249	10,140	10,107	-142	-1.4
Pulaski	287,189	340,613	347,749	60,560	21.1
Randolph	12,645	16,834	18,072	5427	42.9
St. Francis	30,799	30,858	31,410	611	2.0
Saline	36,107	53,161	56,707	20,600	57.1
Scott	3,207	9,685	10,229	2022	24.6
Searcy	7,731	8,847	9,634	1903	24.6
Sebastian	79,237	95,172	98,636	19,399	24.5
Sevier	11,272	14,060	14,234	2962	26.3
Sharp	8,233	14,607	15,607	7374	89.6
Stone	6,838	9,022	9,639	2801	41.0
Union	45,528	48,573	50,609	5181	11.4
Van Buren	8,275	13,357	14,271	5996	72.5
Washington	77,370	100,494	106,252	28,882	37.3
White	39,253	50,835	54,313	15,060	38.4
Woodruff	11,566	11,222	11,119	-447	-3.9
Yell	14,208	17,026	17,754	3546	25.0
TOTALS	1,923,322	2,286,417	2,369,088	445,766	23.2

1 The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to the 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for Arkansas was 1,923,295.

2 Census summary provided by University of Arkansas Industrial Research Center.

3 Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 4.
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
BY COUNTY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Counties	Total	Under 18 Years	Counties	Total	Under 18 Years
Arkansas	6857	2714	Lincoln	5786	2639
Ashley	7811	3661	Little River	3018	1128
Baxter	7621	2113	Logan	6144	2191
Benton	13,814	4086	Lonoke	11,721	5295
Boone	6216	1749	Madison	4216	1397
Bradley	4669	2021	Marion	3706	1181
Calhoun	1801	635	Miller	8170	3053
Carroll	3814	1090	Mississippi	18,914	9485
Chicot	8793	4326	Monroe	6112	3150
Clark	5397	1873	Montgomery	2418	862
Clay	7388	2650	Nevada	3836	1497
Cleburne	6323	2154	Newton	3739	1412
Cleveland	2615	1026	Ouachita	8731	3270
Columbia	7559	3063	Perry	2609	935
Conway	5446	1982	Phillips	15,141	7497
Craighead	13,883	4862	Pike	2907	855
Crawford	8628	3352	Poinsett	8743	3875
Crittenden	19,672	10,446	Polk	4895	1755
Cross	7058	3532	Pope	9024	3303
Dallas	2902	1133	Prairie	3180	1319
Desha	8070	4133	Pulaski	54,896	22,547
Drew	5690	2263	Randolph	5790	1923
Faulkner	8706	2911	St. Francis	12,797	6729
Franklin	4382	1489	Saline	8523	3500
Fulton	4495	1323	Scott	3033	960
Garland	17,547	5476	Searcy	3814	1315
Grant	2282	746	Sebastian	22,201	8626
Greene	7730	2559	Sevier	3077	941
Hempstead	7528	2931	Sharp	4567	1357
Hot Spring	5697	1886	Stone	4332	1834
Howard	2619	690	Union	11,906	4988
Independence	8563	2926	Van Buren	4695	1421
Izard	3378	918	Washington	17,638	5217
Jackson	6635	2794	White	13,660	4798
Jefferson	25,444	11,543	Woodruff	4572	2157
Johnson	5108	1562	Yell	3633	1019
Lafayette	3866	1775			
Lawrence	6095	2134	TOTAL	601,038	237,620
Lee	6992	3662			

SOURCE: Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 5.
PROJECTED VETERAN POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

County	Total All Veterans		Vietnam-Era Veterans	
	Population	Unemployed	Population	Unemployed
Arkansas	3113	74	780	47
Ashley	3396	65	1082	41
Baxter	2547	112	528	65
Benton	7641	400	2113	242
Boone	3113	130	943	77
Bradley	1415	28	264	18
Calhoun	849	19	226	12
Carroll	1698	65	402	41
Chicot	1698	37	377	24
Clark	3113	74	943	35
Clay	2547	74	591	47
Cleburne	1698	56	377	41
Cleveland	849	19	138	12
Columbia	3396	74	893	47
Conway	2547	121	805	77
Craighead	8207	195	2867	130
Crawford	4245	140	1258	94
Crittenden	5660	130	1685	77
Cross	1981	47	440	30
Dallas	1415	37	490	24
Desha	1981	37	428	24
Drew	2264	47	956	30
Faulkner	5377	260	1937	165
Franklin	1698	56	365	41
Fulton	1132	28	126	12
Garland	8490	326	1861	195
Grant	1415	37	490	24
Greene	3396	102	1170	71
Hempstead	2547	84	717	47
Hot Spring	3396	84	1044	35
Howard	1415	47	327	24
Independence	3679	84	931	47
Izard	849	19	113	12
Jackson	2830	93	943	53
Jefferson	12169	279	3584	189
Johnson	1981	102	566	59
Lafayette	1132	28	340	18
Lawrence	1981	56	503	30
Lee	1698	37	667	24
Lincoln	1698	37	541	30
Little River	1698	149	553	89
Logan	2264	74	553	53
Lonoke	3679	93	1119	65
Madison	1132	47	151	35
Marion	1132	47	176	30
Miller	4811	437	1434	265
Mississippi	6509	298	1937	201
Monroe	1415	37	327	24

Appendix Table 5. (Continued)
Projected Veteran Population and Unemployment By County
Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1983

County	Total All Veterans		Vietnam-Era Veterans	
	Population	Unemployed	Population	Unemployed
Montgomery	849	28	138	18
Nevada	1132	28	163	18
Newton	566	28	163	18
Ouachita	4245	130	1144	83
Perry	849	37	189	24
Phillips	3962	121	1031	59
Pike	1132	37	239	24
Poinsett	3396	84	1019	53
Polk	2264	102	729	65
Pope	3962	186	1232	118
Prairie	1415	37	453	24
Pulaski	52,355	1347	17,417	880
Randolph	1698	56	402	30
St. Francis	3113	74	981	47
Saline	6226	158	1886	106
Scott	849	37	239	24
Searcy	1132	47	264	24
Sebastian	15,565	539	4779	350
Sevier	1698	167	490	100
Sharp	1132	28	214	18
Stone	849	19	114	12
Union	6509	158	1320	100
Van Buren	1132	56	289	35
Washington	13,018	521	4766	360
White	5660	214	1647	148
Woodruff	1132	37	264	18
Yell	2264	102	679	71
State of Arkansas	283,000	9300	83,000	5900

Source: Research and Analysis Section. Arkansas Employment Security Division.

Appendix Table 6.
PROJECTED NUMBER OF VETERANS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES BY COUNTY
ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Counties	Number of Veterans in need of Manpower Services	Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans in need of Manpower Services	Number of Disable Veterans in need Manpower Service
State Total	56,000	27,000	3,500
Arkansas	448	227	28
Ashley	400	198	26
Baxter	660	299	42
Benton	2416	1114	150
Boone	796	361	51
Bradley	172	85	11
Calhoun	136	65	11
Carroll	400	181	26
Chicot	206	102	13
Clark	446	149	30
Clay	429	220	28
Cleburne	358	184	18
Cleveland	119	61	7
Columbia	457	228	10
Conway	717	351	42
Craighead	1176	596	71
Crawford	862	442	48
Crittenden	763	361	46
Cross	277	135	16
Dallas	249	119	19
Desha	212	105	13
Drew	263	130	17
Faulkner	1582	750	93
Franklin	358	184	20
Fulton	144	62	10
Garland	1932	894	168
Grant	215	109	13
Greene	605	311	39
Hempstead	478	204	29
Hot Spring	510	169	35
Howard	268	114	16
Independence	530	226	36
Izard	134	57	9
Jackson	566	235	26
Jefferson	1691	858	104
Johnson	594	291	35
Lafayette	160	80	3
Lawrence	356	136	27
Lee	237	116	13
Lincoln	242	122	15
Little River	894	405	52
Logan	450	231	25
Lonoke	585	294	43
Madison	294	153	15

APPENDIX TABLE 6 (Continued)
PROJECTED NUMBER OF VETERANS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES BY COUNTY
ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Counties	Number of Veterans in need of Manpower Services	Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans in need of Manpower Services	Number of Disabled Veterans in need of Manpower Services
Marion	286	130	18
Miller	2659	1203	153
Mississippi	1816	927	99
Monroe	202	99	12
Montgomery	180	83	16
Nevada	191	82	12
Newton	175	80	11
Ouachita	777	371	60
Perry	221	108	13
Phillips	728	266	32
Pike	240	108	18
Poinsett	481	244	29
Polk	606	298	40
Pope	1129	553	66
Prairie	200	98	11
Pulaski	8051	4048	597
Randolph	336	129	25
St. Francis	424	207	24
Saline	960	482	71
Scott	241	118	16
Searcy	260	118	17
Sebastian	3170	1628	175
Sevier	984	446	57
Sharp	163	70	11
Stone	130	55	9
Union	945	454	64
Van Buren	333	158	20
Washington	3159	1645	160
White	1313	675	68
Woodruff	212	88	10
Yell	641	315	37

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.